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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

MR. BLAKE M. P. has forwarded to us a copy of his remarks in the House of Commons on Indian motions. He wanted to bring forward the subject of the condition of the peasantry of India under the notice of the House. He said:

On Thursday last, when he (Mr. Gladstone) announced his intention of absorbing, for the remainder of the session, the private days of members, the hon. member for Dungarvan asked him whether, considering its importance, he would not allow the motion on India to be proceeded with to-morrow? The reply was, perhaps, the most astonishing that ever came from a Prime Minister—"that if the member for the County Waterford and his friends had anything to complain of with regard to Oudh and Behar, he was sure that his noble friend, the Secretary of State for India, would be glad to see them on the subject." That seemed, indeed, a strange way to propose dealing with an important subject. What would be thought if an Irish member proposed bringing forward some very important question relative to Ireland, and that the Prime Minister told him to have a private interview with the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, in order to settle the matter. He (Mr. Blake) believed that the Secretary of State for India was anxious to ameliorate the condition of the people there. When lately in India he had become aware of his desire to do what was right in certain directions; but, granting him this disposition, there was much he could not accomplish without having the opinion of Parliament to back him, and how could the House of Commons be expected to pronounce until it had the facts laid before it. It had been his (Mr. Blake's) intention to rest mainly for the proofs of his case on the reports of commissions, or the statements of officials who had the courage and humanity to make public the wrongs and sufferings of the people, as they came under their notice. Although he had been over nearly the entire of India, he had not intended to intrude much of his personal experiences on the House, except so far as they went to corroborate what he would state on higher authority. He could assure the House that he had seen enough while in India to convince him that strong and speedy measures were required to set things right as regarded the relations between the landed proprietors and the cultivators. The latter, nearly everywhere, could not be in a much worse condition, whilst the former lived, for the most part, idle, worthless, luxurious, and often profligate lives, on the money mercilessly extorted from their unfortunate tenants, frequently by the most cruel means. In common with many others, he had read the eloquent and heartrending accounts which the Premier had given to the world, both by pen and tongue, of the sufferings of the Neapolitans under the Bourbons, and the Bulgarians under the Turks, and he honoured him for the sympathy he had displayed for these victims of tyranny and misgovernment. But there were other people more closely allied to England, and whose woes it was very much in the power of the Prime Minister to alleviate, who merited his efforts and appeals quite as much. There were many millions of her Majesty's Indian subjects who had as just complaints against the way they were governed as ever Neopolitan had against a Bourbon, or Bulgarian against the Sublime Porte. In conclusion, he earnestly asked the Prime Minister, in the insterests of humanity, and especially of the unfortunate people on whose behalf he felt he had but very feebly pleaded, to grant him a day before the end of the Session, if he was resolved on depriving him of the one to-morrow, which he had so hardly earned, in order that he might lay their sad case before Parliament, and ask it to grant an inquiry, either by a Select Committee or a Commission. As the right hon. gentleman could carry anything he chose, it was, of course, quite useless to oppose the motion then before the House, if he was resolved on persevering with it. The Prime Minister and the House might rely that there never was a case where humanity, duty and policy more imperatively demanded a thorough inquiry, with a view of mitigating the sufferings and redressing the wrongs of the gentle, enduring race whose unhappy lot, when he was amongst them, had so filled him with compassion that he had resolved to do what lay in his humble power to make their deplorable condition known to Parliament.

MR. GLADSTONE replied to the following effect:

Mr. Gladstone said the hon. member for the county Waterford had done him the honour to say that anything he proposed was quite certain to be carried. In answer to the hon. gentleman, he need only point to a motion which he made with great earnestness and seriousness three weeks ago, and which was entirely defeated. He was sorry hon. gentlemen who had motions on the paper should lose the opportunity of bringing them forward, but, having regard to the general state of business, he could not find any expedient which would enable those gentlemen to give utterance to their views.

It is a pity that the state of business in the House did not admit of Indian motions being brought forward. And yet Parliament is the arbiter of the destinies of two hundred millions of loyal subjects of the Queen-Empress!

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE says that the Honble Mr. Syud Mahmud at the late sitting of the Education Commmssion at Allahabad made a speech on the question of Hindi vs. Urdu. He stated the difficulties of the case, but admitted that a very large section of the population were desirous of the fuller adoption of Hindi. Further on in course of the speech he said that if the Commission should decide to recommend the extension of Hindi in the schools of the N. W. Provinces he would heartily support its decision. The disinterested opinion of Syud Mahmood will go a great way in deciding the fate of the battle between Hindi and Urdu.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the works in connection with the new Central Bengal Railway are progressing rapidly. It is stated, upon good authority, that a portion of the line from Ranaghat, 45 miles from Sealdah, to Bongong, a distance of 20 miles, will be opened for goods and passenger traffic next month. An engine and a train of wagons conveying railway materials is already running between Ranaghat and Bongong. The line, it will be remembered, is to run to Jessore, and thence to a terminus at Khulna.

THE DECCAN HERALD learns from Sholapore and Ahmednuggur that "the non-official members of the Municipalities there have followed the *good* example of the Municipal Commissioners of Puna, and intend to send in their resignation *en masse* to the Collector." What is the reason?

ARE THE DIAMOND MINES of Golconda really exhausted? This is a question which Mr. Grant Duff hopes to be able to solve for good. The other day at Anantapur he said that he would be disappointed if his term of office did not see a serious attempt made to revive "so ancient and interesting an industry." He added that he would at least be supported "not only by the good wishes but by the good hopes" of one of the greatest European authorities on gems.

TUESDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

WE THANK Babu Nilcomul Mitter for sending us the correspondence between him and the Government of Bengal regarding the Buddibatty-Tarkessur Railway. The following is the reply of Government:

With reference to your letter of the 5th April last to Mr. Carstairs, Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore, I am directed to state that the Leutenant-Governor has, for some time past had under consideration the relative merits of the two Railways to Tarkessur and has decided that the line from Biddaybatty possesses decided advantages over that from Howrah.

2. I am also to state that the means by which the works are to be carried out are now being considered.

We have already stated that the Government has sanctioned the Tarkeshur line.

THE OFFICIALS composing the Burmese embassy are on the eve of returning from Simla. We hope the treaty-negociations may yet bear fruit.

MYNHEER VON RYSSELBERGHE, Meteorological Superintendent of the Royal Observatory of Brussels, has patented an invention by means of which ordinary telegraph wires may be used for telephonic purposes over very long distances, while being used *at the same time* for the conveyance of messages. By means of the apparatus the ordinary wires between Brussels and Paris were used simultaneously for the telephone and telegraph, both messages being received at the latter place correctly.

SEVERAL SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS are said to have been made by a Russian Professor in Baranowski with an aeronautical apparatus, which he hopes to render so perfect as entirely to supersede balloons. The machine is constructed to resemble a bird, and consists of a cylinder capable of receiving a small engine, with room enough for two persons beside. The head is movable and serves the purpose of an air passage. For steering purposes there is a tail or rudder, and on the sides of the cylinder are two great wings which beat the air when the engine is set in motion. If the enlarged apparatus is as successful as the model this invention will soon be heard of again.

A NEW AND INDEGENOUS APPARATUS has been invented by M. Schmeltz, lately Professor in the Lycee de Lille, by means of which a very accurate measurement of rain is obtained. It consists of a box fitted with a funnel to catch the drops. Beneath is a band of strip paper, similar to that used in the Morse instrument, only saturated with a solution of sulphate of iron, and when dry with tannic acid or powdered cyano-ferride of potassium mixed with resin. A roll of this paper in the box is made to unwind on another roller outside the box, by an attachment to the hour hand of a common clock. The falling drops dye the paper, which indicates when the rain commenced and left off. The calculation allows for the increasing size of the receiving roller and the whole instrument is said to be much more accurate than the ordinary rain-guage.

A FEW WEEKS ago we stated that on the recommendation of Mr. Monro, the Lieutenant-Governor, has sanctioned the appointment of one Police Inspector annually as Deputy Magistrate. Mr. Lyall, the Officiating Inspector General, notifies the following conditions:

1. Every police officer who is a candidate for the post of Deputy-Magistrate must have passed the university entrance examination.

2. He must be substantively in the first grade of Inspector of Police.

3. He must have been not less than ten years in the Police Department.

For the first two years the first qualification will not be insisted on.

The officiating Inspector-General requests District-Superintendents to make this matter widely known, as an incentive to well educated young men to join the police."

But we are sorry to learn that many District Superintendents are opposed to the employment of educated natives in the Police.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India states that in 1877 it was suggested by the Royal Society of Great Britain that a systematic observation of earthquake shocks should be instituted in India through the medium of the principal telegraph stations. The scheme was, however, abandoned, and no means of observing the phenomena of earthquakes in India at present exist. The cost of a set of instruments for noting the direction and strength of earthquakes, and of the necessary shed would not exceed 250, and by attaching the stations to first and second class Meteorological Observatories, no additional expense would be incurred. The Government has now resolved to sanction 2,000 for the purchase of instruments and the erection of sheds at such Meteorological stations in Bengal and Northern India as the Superintendent Geological Survey and the Meteorological Reporter to Government in consultation may decide on.

ACCORDING to the *Assam News*, Mr. Elliott, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, proposes to dispense with the services of all the district and assistant superintendents of police in the province and to place the police under the charge of assistant or extra assistant commissioners. The offices of District and Assistant Superintendents of Police have practically become sinacures.

THE ENGLISHMAN gives an interesting account of the last annual exhibition of Cooper's Hill College. Our contemporary says: "It only remains to be said that the proceedings at Cooper's Hill conclude with a very pleasant luncheon which is given in the College Dining Hall. The great people find their appointed places at the high table, but there is ample room for all the guests, and those who are not satisfied with the quality and abundance of the entertainment provided must be indeed difficult to please." Who paid for this grand luncheon! The poor tax-payers of India!

THE DOWAGER LADY Ossington has subscribed £1,000 towards building a new wing for the Lady Canning Home for Hospital Nurses in Calcutta.

A NOTIFICATION from the Post Office informs us that the change of the Overland Mail day from Saturday to Tuesday will begin in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 26th of September.

AT JUBBULPORE Dr. Hunter, President of the Education Commission, delivered an address. He dwelt on the promising aspects of the Jubbulpur Female Normal School, which trains female teachers of good caste for the Central provinces. The Education Department induces school-masters to send their wives to this institution to be regularly trained as school-mistresses under careful supervision of an English lady superintendent, and then posts husband and wife to towns where both boys and girls' schools are required. This is a novel way of coupling.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been appointed to the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Buddrudin Tayabji, barrister-at-law, in the place of H. H. Aga Ali Shah, and Rao Bahadur Khanderao Raste, a first class Sardar of the Dekkan, in the room of Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Deshmukh. Major-General Merriman and Rao Shaheb Vishwanath Mandalik are re-appointed.

THURSDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a new Bengali weekly to be published from Gondulpara in Chundernagore. It is to be called "Proja Bundhu" or "Ryot's Friend," and its price is fixed at Re. 1-8 per annum or 2 pice a number.

THE BEHAR POLICY of the late Government of Bengal, says a correspondent, is being carried out with a vengeance. Protectionism in trade is as much to be deprecated as in labour. But when advantage is taken of a very questionable order of Government to seek gratification of long cherished ill-feeling towards a people, who may seem to be a little less crouching and submissive, the evils of the order become at once apparent. Our correspondent informs us that a Bengali student of the Temple Medical School at Bankipore had earned a scholarship, but has been denied it simply because he is a Bengali. This student by name Haripado Ghose stood third among the students of the second year at the examination held between last March and April, and while his inferiors in the order of merit were favoured he was quietly passed over. We are told that not only he but several other Bengali students have equally suffered. We never for a moment dreamt that Sir Ashley Eden's order would be carried to this extreme. We hope Mr. Rivers Thompson's recent construction of that order will remedy such cruel absurdities as the above.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

"There is a group of villages in the sub-division of Busseerhat in the 24-Pergunnahs which at one time enjoyed great advantages from their contiguity to an important civil station, they are Jellalpore, Madhyampore, Hurihurpore, Bagundee, Saladana and others. Soladana was once the Head-quarter of a Magistrate and the seat of a Salt Depot. Bagundee enjoyed similar importance from its contiguity to Soladana and is now the seat of a Post office. Those days are now gone, and the villages have sunk into insignificance. But what the villages most suffer from is their isolated situation. They have no schools within easy reach nor is medical aid of any kind available to them, and they cannot afford to secure these necessaries to existence unaided. There are schools and dispensaries at Busseerhaut, but the distance makes all access prohibitory. The next place within easy reach is Takee. But a canal with a precarious ferry offers an insepurable barrier. The ferry boat always lies on the Takee side of the canal and a man on this side might perhaps wait for hours until it suites the convenience of somebody on the Takee side to come over and make the boat available to the passengers on this side. The canal again swarms with alligators which makes crossing a dangerous task. The only remedy for these inconveniences is a a bridge over the canal. There has been talk about it from a long time but nothing has been done to give effect to it. The Government if it stirs in the matter might move the neighbouring zemindars and respectable residents to come forward with their contributions towards the construction of a bridge over this canal. Why does not the sub-divisional officer move in the matter.

OUR FURREEDPORE CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Muktear who was denied admission into the Court of the Assistant Magistrate of Goalundo, on the score of its being overcrowded, has been allowed to practise at the instance of the High Court to which the aggrieved man had applied for redress. The High Court had only asked for explanation from the Assistant Magistrate, who lost no time to explain that he has withdrawn his order. Why then was the poor man put to unnecessary trouble and expense?

A CORRESPONDENT at Raghubpore in Behar writes:

The rains of the last 13 days have dispelled all gloom as to the prospects of the crops, which are now very promising. Bhadui crops are ready and they promise to be abundant this year. I have again to press on your notice the agitation of the grievances of the zemindars of this district, who in their suits for enhanced rent on the ground of enjoyment of larger area by the ryots are denied the right of proving their averment by actual measurement. The Courts decide on the allegations of the ryots and pass decree on the area which the ryots say they enjoy. Is not this a denial of justice?

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPUR correspondent writes:

I had occasion to travel in a part of the Choadangah Sub-Division and Jhenidah by water on the river Nobogunga. The first thing which struck me is the mortality amongst the people who are dying in numbers. The river Nobogunga is so full of weeds and water plants that with three rowers I could not proceed faster than a mile per hour and this for miles. In all this distance I could not get a glass of drinking water. These facts make it abundantly clear that it is absolute necessary to open the bund below Choadangah and thus join the Boomari Khal and the river Nobogunga.

WE HAVE received the following from a Noakhally correspondent:

Something like a squal passed over some parts of this station between 3 and 4 in the morning of the 16th instant, which did serious injury to the zillah school-house and some private houses. It is said that something like balls of fire were seen to flit through the sky a little before the gale—they might have been meteors. There was a sad *contretemps* on the 21st idem. A wild boar got into the Bustee near Taltolla Khal and fell on some people. Mr. Harrison, the Inspector of Registration, was in his boat in that khal. He thought of shooting the boar which was within sight, and though warned not to fire into a thickly peopled Bustee—he discharged his piece and shot a boy aged about 15 or 16, a student who expired at the Hospital within five hours after receiving the bullet. He happened to be the only surviving male child of a family. I hope the Government will take notice of this case.

WE ARE requested to republish the following from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:

Little's "Soluble Phenyle."—Our Sindh issue says:—This antiseptic is only beginning to be known, and has only to be once tried to be ever afterwards appreciated. It has the advantage over Carbolic Acid, and the other disinfectants, inasmuch as it is not corrosive, and not poisonous; and that it mixes with water with the greatest readiness and rapidity. These qualities, and its more agreeable odour, make it a very desirable general disinfectant while, its concentrated form renders it very convenienr. In this country no household should be without a few bottles.

FRIDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT very zealously comes forward in vindication of Col. Money's management of the affairs of the Durbhangah Raj, as it has been maligned, he says, by some newspaper critics. We think the vindication is quite uncalled-for as we are not aware that the gallant Colonel's reputation has at all suffered from such criticisms.

WE HEAR that great dissatisfaction prevails among the people of Banda in consequence of the arbitrary action of the local authorities in connection with the Banda school. We give the particulars below:

The Zillah School of Banda is now held in the building of the Banda Tehsili, and Boarders' quarters have been constructed and other necessary additions and alterations made to adopt the premises to the purposes of the school. The original building occupied by the Banda School has been made over to the Bundlekhund mission, who have removed the mission school there. The district authorities now find that the Vernacular Record Rooms are incommodious and insufficient and they propose to make over the Tehsili to the Collector for Record Room and to remove the Tehsili to the school house and to relegate the school to the Ex-Newab's Palace. Sanction has been asked for the arrangement being effected from the 1st October next. The Newab's palace, being situated in a corner of the town and at some distance from the residence of the inhabitants, without a compound is most ill-suited to the purposes of the school. Its locality is a serious objection, and it will put young boys to great inconvenience and hardship. Besides the removal of the school to the proposed house will lead to its downfall which is not desirable. It is to be hoped that the local Government will interfere to prevent the proposed arrangement being carried out.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Sirdar of Kulsia has offered aid to Indian Government in connection with Egyptian disturbances.

Burmese embassy have received instrument to suspend negotiations and return to Mandalay they left to-day

WE ARE glad to learn that the Government of India has again addressed the Secretary of State urging the necessity of constituting Appellate Benches in Bengal so earnestly advocated by Sir Richard Temple and Sir Ashley Eden successively. The idea, we should mention, was first conceived by Mr. Thompson, when he was Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

THE GREAT CASE against the Paikpara Raj we observe has been dismissed. The following conversations took place between Judge and Counsel for plaintiff:

Cunningham J.—Do you call no evidence, Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill.—I have at present no evidence briefed to me. I have had no opportunity to read my brief, and I am not ready to go on.

Cunningham J.—Can you make no suggestion.

Mr. Hill.—The only suggestion I can make is that the Court should grant time to have the evidence briefed, so that I may be enabled to place the case properly before the Court.

Cunningham J.—Mr. Hill stating that no evidence has been brifed te him, and he has no witnesses to call, the suit be dismissed with cost.

Mr. Hill—Will your Lordship allow it to be noted that I have stated that I am not ready to go on.

Cunningham J.—No. I only ask, have you any evidence to produce, and you say nothing is briefed to me.

Suit dismissed with costs.

Was not this case instituted once before twenty years ago or more and dismissed?

THE HIGH COURT will close for the long vacation from the 17th of this month to the 23rd of November.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of India suggesting the restoration of the old practice of requiring or recording the names of persons presenting for payment, Notes for 5, 10, and 20 rupees, and of advertising notices of loss of claims for whole Notes of these values. This suggestion is made in view of the late forgeries. The abandonment of the old practice was a great mistake.

SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR brings to notice an enormity in the land settlement of Bombay. Our contemporary writes: "It is generally well-known in Bombay that a good portion of what is called "toca land" in the city has been given out by the owners on lease for the term of 99 or even 999 years—of course, under the universal impression that the tenures of such lands are not liable under any circumstances to enhanced assessment." These landlords are now called upon by Government to pay enhanced rent "*six hundred, seven hundred* and even a *thousand* fold." What next and next?

LADY LECTURERS are multiplying in Bombay. They have the Pandita Ramabai and the Pandita Ansuabai; and now, the *Subodh Patrika* reports another lady, Savitribai Bhagvat lecturing on the advantages of the sea.

THE BRAHMO PUBLIC OPINION has the following:

Mr. Justice Norris while going home from court saw a *Saheb* recklessly driving and running over an old native woman. His lordship immediately got out of the carriage, ran after and stopped the *Saheb*, and asked him to take the woman to a hospital, at the same time telling him that he should not have driven so furiously. The *Saheb*, a genuine Anglo-Indian replied that Sahebs in this country do not care to take people to the hospital. Mr. Justice Norris cried shame to the Saheb, observing that to him humanity did not seem to be different here from what it is at home; he then came back, and took the woman up in his own carriage to the hospital and placed her there.

It is such generous acts of genuine John Bull, that make his name respected in India.

A PROPOSAL has been made to hold a convention of nations at Washington to fix on a meridian as a common zero of longitude, and on a common standard of time for the whole globe. The United States Senate has authorised the President to send invitations for this convention, and to appoint three American delegates.

THE FOLLOWING interesting para is going the round of the papers:

The average length of a life is about 28 years. One quarter die previous to the age of 7; one-half before 17. Only 6 of every 100 reach the age of 65; and not more than 1 in 500 lives 80 years. Of the whole population on the globe, it is estimated that 90,000 die every day, about 3,700 every hour, and 90 every minute, or 1 every second. These losses are more than counterbalanced by the number of births. The married are longer lived than the single. The average duration of life in all civilized countries is great now than at any anterior period. The rich live on an average 42 years, the poor 32 years.

THE BENGAL OFFICE has sent us a copy of a telegram from Bombay stating that all pilgrim ships must perform quarantine at the island of Camaran in default of which they will be turned back from Jeddah or other Turkish parts in the Red Sea.

THERE WERE 223 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 26th August, of which 17 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 74 from fevers, 1 from accident, 26 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. The average of daily mortality was 31·8.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, August 28, *Morning.*—General Hamley's force commenced cannonading Kafredower yesterday. The reply from the enemy was of the feeblest character, and it is believed that the bulk of Arabi's force at that position has been withdrawn. The railway from Ismailia to Rameses has been repaired. The Bengal Cavalry have arrived at Ismailia and have been sent to the front. Advices from Ireland state that the agitation amongst the constabulary is reviving at Limerick and Dublin.

28, *Afternoon.*—A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated Sunday, states that the fighting on Thursday and Friday had greater results than he at first supposed. The enemy were utterly routed and fled in the direction of Zag a-zig, abondoning their arms, stores, and camp.

29. *Morning.*—The latest advices from Egypt state that Kafredowar has again been reinforced. The enemy including the Tripolite Bedouins who have joined their ranks, are increasing, and are now entrenching at Mex and Aboukir. Sir Garnet Wolseley's present force now consists of 11,000 men, 2,800 horses and 27 guns. The Indian contingent continues to arrive rapidly, and are being marched to the front. The English soldiers are suffering from intense heat, and numerous cases of sun-stroke have occured amongst them. Arabi's factotum. Fehmy Pacha, has been taken prisoner, and reports that great distress and insubordination exists in the Egyptian army.

A new Egyptian Ministry has been formed under the presidency of Cherif Pasha who has been appointed Minister of foreign affairs with Riah Pasha as Minister of the interior.

29, *Afternoon.*—Advices have been received that the enemy last night delivered an attack on the British position at Kassassin, which was repulsed. The enemy lost heavily in men, besides which eleven of their guns were captured. The British loss was 120 men.

30 *Morning.*—Later particulars state that the enemy maintained their attack on the British position at Kassassin from daybreak until nightfall, when they were utterly routed by a brilliant charge by our Cavalry. The railway is now in working order, and the whole of Sir Garnets's force is being moved to the front. Advices from Ireland state that the Irish Constabulary have been appeased, and that agitation among them is subsiding

30, *Afternoon.*—General Hamley and Alison, with the Brigade of Highlanders, have embarked at Alexandria for Ismailia.

29, *Midnight.*—A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolsely states that the enemies force at Kassassin consists of a large body Arabs, eight batteries of infantry and 12 guns, and the British forces of three battalions of infantry, a detatchment of Cavalry, and five guns. The despatch adds that we attacked the enemy's front yesterday. Our cavalry charged them in flank, sabring numbers. Arabi who was present during the action eventually withdrew with his guns, but abandoned his amunition. The British loss was seven killed and 61 wounded. The above message was greatly delayed in transmission and also owing to repetition having to be called.

31, *Morning.*—The enemy are actively engaged entrenching their position near Kassassin. Sir Evelyn Wood takes the chief command at Alexandria which has been reinforced by

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the Marines owing to the despatch of troops to Ismailia. The latest bulletins state that Prince Leopold is slighty better

31, *Night.*—A report is current at Ismailia that the Governor of Zag-a-zig has gone on behalf of Arabi Pasha to negociate with the Khedive. The Commissioner, who is accompanying Sir Garnet Wolsely with the view to bringing about an armistice preliminary to surrendering to Sir Garnet Wolsely, has returned to Ismailia. The residents in suburbs of Alexandria are returning to the city. The British War Office has issued orders for the despatch of a seige train of 36 guns and 1,000 men to Egypt.

September 1, *Morning.*—The rumour that Arabi was negotiating for an armistice through the Governor of Zag-a-zig is not confirmed, Sir Evelyn Wood is constructing a line of defences around Alexandria.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Fourteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for 1881. 2. Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for 12 months ending 31st March 1882. 3. The Wants and Claims of Education in India by a Teacher (Surat, 1882). 4. Collection of articles from the Indian Press in favour of the "Oriental Life Office," Bombay. 5. Programme of Dramatic and Musical Entertainment in honor of the Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner C. S. I. (Bombay). 6 Address of the residents and inhabitants of the city and district of Allahabad to the President of the Education Commission. 7. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine. Vol. X. No. 1. July, 1882. 8. Annual Report of the Bow Bazar Government Aided Vernacular School for 1881. 9. Hindu Durshun—a Bengali monthly, Vol II. No. 8. 10. Gopal Bhar or Bengali Punch for Assar 1282 B. E. 11. Oriental Miscellany, September, 1882. 12. The Vaccination Enquirer and Health Review (London) Vol. IV. No. 41. 13. Bharuti a Bengali monthly, for Bhaddur 1289 B.E.

Local Self-Government.

GOSSAIN DURGAPUR—Nuddea.—A second public meeting on the subject of local self-government was held there on the 26th ultimo. It was an open air meeting and there was a large gathering. Babu Radhika Prosunno Mukerjee, Talukdar and Joint-Inspector of Schools, was in the chair. The following is an abstract of the nine resolutions passed at the meeting:

It was resolved that the grateful thanks of the meeting be conveyed to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor for his earnest desire to confer upon the people a real share in the management of their own affairs; that it is desirable to have local boards on the elective system not only in all sub-divisions but also at each compact centre of population and intelligence which may be prepared to manage their own affairs; that a board be formed at the head-quarters of each district composed of delegates from the local boards with an elected Chairman; that property qualification of electors be limited to payment of Rs. 2-8 Road Cess or annual income of Rs. 200 from any source; that persons paying Rs. 5 Road Cess or Rs. 10 license tax or possessing an income of Rs. 500 per annum, be qualified for membership; that person of education, holding employments or engaged in professions implying intellectual qualifications, be eligible for membership and electorship; that rural tracts or villages comprising 50 houses be allowed to select one elector and the same privilege be accorded to every 50 houses irrespective of property qualification; that the funds at the disposal of local boards compose of receipts from ferries and pounds, Road Cess, Public Works Cess and Excise; that during the first five years of their existence local Boards be not allowed to levy fresh cesses or rates in order to create confidence in the minds of the people in the motives of the Government, that a local board be formed at Gossain Durgapur representing the Bhadalia thanna of the Kushtea subdivision; that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Sub-divisional Officer of Kushtea, another to the District Magistrate and the third to the Government of Bengal. After voting an Executive Committee the meeting separated with thanks to the chair and the speakers.

CHOOADANGAH.—The sub-divisional officer of Choadangah also convened a public meeting at which several men of note from the interior were present. The proceedings as elsewhere.

KUSHTEA—We have received the following detailed account of the Local Self-Government meeting held at Kushtea on the 28th August last:

The meeting was held in open air at the Bazar under a *Shamiana* or canopy and was attended by upwards of 1200 persons. There was also a large gathering of the common people who seemed to take an interest in the proceedings. The Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. Anderson, it had been proposed should take the chair but owing to delay in his arrival it was temporarily filled by Professor W. C. Dutt of the Krishnuggur College. The proceedings commenced with a Resolution expressive of the gratitude of the meeting towards His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for their noble policy of promoting local self-government. The purport of the subsequent resolutions was that the elective system be introduced in the constitution of the local Municipality without its being contingent upon an application from the rate-payers and that the Chairman of the Municipality be an elected non-official. That a Local Board be formed in the sub-division with elected members and elected Chairman. That the District Board be composed of delegates or representatives from the Sub-Divisional Local Boards. That the Central Board in Calcutta be composed of members elected by the District Boards. That persons of education and intelligence as well as those paying an aggregate of Rs. 3 annually as Municipal rates and taxes be eligible to vote at elections; that every thanna or local jurisdiction of a police station be divided into wards and the sub-divisional boards be composed of delegates or representatives from wards—the number of members in a local board being limited to 30, that both property and education being recognised in members and voters of the local boards, the limit of the former be Road Cess one rupee or income of Rs. 100 per annum for voters and double that income for members; that non-resident members be allowed travelling and boarding expenses from the District Board and each board be provided with a suitable establishment and a paid Secretary; that the Sub-divisional Officer be requested to forward the above Resolutions to Government. Persons who came from distances were entertained by Babu Hurrishchunder Roy, pleader and resident zemindar.

POOREE.—We have received the following detailed account of the local self-government meeting held at Poorce within the Temple premises on the 6th August last. The meeting was attended by upwards of 1000 persons representing all classes of the community—Mohant Raghunandan Ramany Das of Dukhinpara Mat presiding. Resolutions were passed expressive of the gratitude of the meeting to His Excellency the Viceroy and to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for their liberal policy of promoting local self-government by the introduction of the elective system into the constitution of the Municipalities and the local boards and the appointment of an elected Chairman for both. It was further proposed that the district of Pooree be placed in class 3 mentioned in para 8 of Government Circular and that local Boards be established at Khorda, Pipli and Gope and a district Board at Pooree, that the Pooree Board be composed of members partly elected and partly deputed from the Local Boards, and that it be vested with control over the Local Boards. With regard to the qualifications of members and voters it was proposed and carried that persons holding occupations and offices implying educational qualifications be considered eligible to be members and voters—the property qualifications for municipal electors should be payment of Rs. 2 per annum as rate and for members Rs. 6 as rate, or income of Rs. 600 from any source. The qualifications of electors for Boards should be payment of Rs. 5 Road Cess, Rs. 10 license tax or an income of Rs. 200; for members of the Boards Rs. 10 Road Cess, Rs. 20 license tax or income of Rs. 400 It was further resolved that a Central Committee be formed in Calcutta for controlling the municipal and local Boards; that Road Cess, local license tax, Ferry and Pound collections, so much of the Lodging House Tax as is used for municipal purposes, Juggunnath Road Fund and a certain portion of the Public Works Cess be made over to the Local Boards; that the local municipality be divided into six wards each ward electing four members; that arrangements be made for deputing agents to explain the scheme of local self-government to the people in the interior and that a copy of the proceedings be forwarded to the District Magistrate for information.

TUMLOOK.—Midnapore—An open air meeting was held at Tumlook on the 20th August last for the consideration of the question of local self-government. There was a gathering of about 1000 persons including official and non-official gentlemen and others, Kumar Suchhidanund being voted to the Chair. He called upon Babu Bepin Behari Dutt, Government Pleader, Midnapore, to explain the object of the meeting. The Resolutions passed were of the same tenour and and purport as at other meetings except that at the Tumlook meeting no allusion was made to the qualifications of members and voters. A letter was at the last stage read from the Raja of Mahisadal expressing his sympathy with the promoters of the meeting and its objects and regretting his inability to attend.

NYEHATTY.—With reference to the paragraph published in our last issue in which a correspondent complained of the Nayehatty local self-government meeting not representing the views of the poorer and humbler classes, Babu Chooney Lal Ghose, who was present at that meeting, writes to us to contradict this statement. He says that upwards of 300 rate-payers composed of the middle and poorer classes were present, and that he himself represented the Bazar para and south Nyehatty to discuss the question.

JANAI—HOOGHLY.—The inhabitants of Janai and its neighbourhood held two meetings at the instance of the sub-divisional officer of Serampore. Babu Unoorup Chunder Mookerjee was their chief promoter. Babu Prankristo Mookerjee presided at the first and Babu Chunder Kant Mookerjee at the second meeting. A memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was adopted praying among other things for local boards with limited jurisdictions in the Serampore sub-division. The appointment of members was recommended to be partly by nomination and partly by election and that of Chairman to be made by the members themselves. In addition to property qualifications education and intelligence it was resolved should be recognised as giving claims to voters and members, the standard of the former it was suggested should be made lower than what was proposed in the Government circular on the subject. The memorial further alludes to the existence of two boards of guardians at Janai and suggests that these with necessary modifications might be converted into Local Boards.

SHAHABAD.—A correspondent informs us that the sub-divisional officer of Shahabad convened a meeting of the respectable inhabitants of the town and explained to them the objects and advantages of local self-government. But they one and all exclaimed that they were not competent to manage their municipal and local affairs without the assistance of the sub-divisional officer.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(SESSION 1882.)

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 6th Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 7th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Propagation of Sound.

Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar will begin a course of Lectures on Voltaic Electricity on Friday, the 8th Sept. at 7½ P. M. The Subject of the first Lecture will be: The Discovery of Voltaic Electricity. Its remarkable property of effecting Chemical decompositions.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 9th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Compounds of Phosphorus and Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1882.

THE COMMONS ON THE COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR EGYPT.

THERE was something like a debate in the House of Commons on the question of the cost of the Indian Contingent for Egypt. The statement of Lord Hartington was fuller than that of Lord Enfield in the House of Lords, but it was more specious than sound. His Lordship contended that "Indian troops should be employed only in the prosecution of war in which India might be interested. It is quite conceivable that cases might arise of wars carried on in Europe, or even in Asia or Africa, where Parliament might be ready and willing to assent to the policy of the Government, and might signify that assent by means of a vote of credit or whatever other constitutional method might be adopted, but, at the same time, might be of opinion that for political or military reasons that policy was not one which ought to be carried out by the agency of Indian troops." We do not quite appreciate the force of this argument. If India forms a component part of the British empire, we see no reason why our gracious Sovereign should not have the right to call upon her best trained soldiers in India to co-operate in any war which she might in the interest of the empire proclaim, be it in Asia, Europe, Africa or America. The question of cost is, however, quite different. We maintain that the tax-payers of India should not be saddled with the cost of any war beyond their own frontier. The territorial limits of India ought to bound her financial liability for wars of this kind. The Marquis of Hartington assigned some special reasons for the employment of Indian troops in Egypt. His Lordship said:

The only question, it seems to me, we have to decide is whether, having adopted the general policy of intervention in Egypt recommended by the Government, this House assents to the employment of a portion of our Indian troops for the execution of that policy. Sir, I must say I know of no reason why the employment of Indian troops should not take place on this occasion. On the contrary, it appears to me that there are many political as well as military reasons for the course which we are adopting. India is, in my opinion, more greatly interested, both directly and indirectly, in the policy which has been recently under discussion then she has been on many previous occasions on which her troops have been employed.

Again:

My contention for my present purpose is simply that India is more interested in the policy involved in the Egyptian intervention than she has been on many of the former occasions when Parliament has approved the employment of her troops beyond the frontier. *The Government of India are*

indirectly interested in this policy, because ruling as they do over many millions of Mahomedan subjects it is of the highest importance that in a country like Egypt, in which Mahomedans take a deep interest, and in which we have for some time past exercised a great influence, that influence should not be summarily destroyed by the pretensions of a military adventurer, relying on the support of the army alone, or as he erroneously supposes, on the fanaticism of the Mahomedan world. Then it is of great importance that we should be able to proclaim to the world that we can trust our Indian troops, whether they are composed of Mahomedans or of adherents of any other religion. (Hear.) It is important besides that we should be able to proclaim to the world that our military forces in India are not solely a garrison, but that they form part of the forces of the Crown, and are able to support the policy of this country, at all events in all cases in which the interests of India are concerned. (Hear, hear.)

These reasons we must confess are not at all convincing. India is said to be more interested in the Egyptian question because Egypt is a Mahomedan country, and because in India Her Majesty the Queen-Empress receives the allegiance of many millions of Mahomedan subjects. If this be an argument in favour of drawing Indian troops for the Egyptian war and saddling their expenses upon the Indian revenues, what a poor and shallow argument it is! The policy of the European Powers has been to repress and restrict the power and influence of the Mahomedan Government in Egypt, and because the National Party of Egypt protests against this coercion and repression, there has been a rising against the Foreign Control. But our Mahomedan soldiers are loyal to the British Government to the backbone, and they have volunteered to fight their fellow-Mahomedans in Egypt, and this we submit is an additional reason why the Indian revenues should not be burdened with the expenses of the Indian expedition. The Secretary of State then went on and said :

Then the Government of India is also directly as well as indirecly concerned in what has occurred in Egypt. The relief of the British portion of our troops in India is carried on through the Suez Canal. Different opinions, I am aware are held as to the importance of that Canal as a means of maintaining our military communications with India. Whether we may at some time or other revert to the former system of relieving our garrisons *via* the Cape of Good Hope, at all events the fact remains that at present our militrry communications with India are made by means of the Suez Canal. But it is not only from a military point of view that the Canal is important as the high way between this country and India. A great part of our commerce, our postal communication, and part of our telegraphic communication with India depend on the Canal. Again, the Suez Canal is the channel through which the ruling class of India proceed to that country and by means of which all the intimate relations between that ruling class and the country at home are maintained. In these ways the Government of India is greatly interested, both directly and indirectly, in the internal affairs of Egypt. It may, perhaps, be said by some that the interests of the people of India are not in any way, concerned with those of the Government of India. But those who like myself believe that our rule in India has conferred and is conferring great and increasing benefits and prosperity on the people of India will find it impossible to draw such a distinction. (Hear, hear.) But even those who might be disposed to draw such distinction must admit that in one point of view the people of India are deeply interested in free navigation of the Suez Canal and in the internal condition of Egypt. Some persons maintained that the Suez Canal has not been altogether an unmixed advantage to this country; but there can be no doubt that the opening of the Canal has been an unmixed benefit to India and to its trade. In the year 1880-81, out of £153,000,000 the total trade of India £88,000,000 passed through the Suez Canal. I think it may likewise be shown that for military reasons there will be a distinct advantage in the possession of a double base of operations. Though I do not wish to understate the difficulties of the undertaking, still I think the most formidable difficulty we shall have to encounter in Egypt will be caused by the nature of the climate which troops from India can bear better than British troops.

There are two points involved in the above, the maintenance of military communication between India and England, and of the commercial route through the Suez Canal. As regards the first Mr. Gladstone himself holds that the military security of the Indian empire would not be endangered, were the Suez Canal stopped. As regards the second the peculiar character of Arabi's military demonstration is this—he has not interfered with the Suez Canal, and he has not consequently impeded the commerce of the world by that highway. So that tested by these two grounds India's interests are not at stake in the Egyptian war, and India cannot therefore be fairly called upon to pay for the war. Upon the last point Lord Hartington said :

I may point out the different courses that have been followed on different occasions. In the China expeditions on two occasions the ordinary pay of the troops was borne by the Indian Government, although on one occasion the whole charge was defrayed by the Imperial Government, and the general course on these expeditions has been that the ordinary charges have been defrayed by India, and all the extraordinary charges by the Imperial Government. In the case of the Persian expedition, in which the interest of India were more directly concerned, all the ordinary charges were defrayed by the Indian Government and the one-half of the extraordinary charges. The effect of that is that more than one-half the whole cost was borne by India because all the military operations were conducted from India. In the Abysinian expedition, where the interests of India were not directly concerned, the ordinary expenses only were charged to India and this country bore all the extraordinary charges. In the case of the Malta expedition, the interests of India were not held to be directly affected, and the whole cost, ordinary and extraordinary, was borne by this country. In Perak the ordinary charge was borne by India and the extraordinary by the British Government. These are the recent precedents which are applicable to this case, and, as I have stated, they show that a considerable variety of practice has prevailed, but the rule apparently has been that, where the interests of India were not directly concerned, India bore no charge and, in other cases where they were concerned, there was a division of the charge between the Indian and the Imperial Governments. In such a matter it is evidently necessary that the opinion of the Government of India should be taken, and that it should have great weight. In this case, the Government of India have been consulted; there has not been time to obtain a detailed expression of their opinion: but I should not be dealing frankly with the House if I were not to state that the Government of India have informed me by telegraph that they object to India bearing the charge of her contingent, and that they are sending home a despatch upon the subject, I had stated by telegraph that the vew of Her Majesty's Government was that India should bear the whole charge of her contingent, including both ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. It is very necessary before the House comes to a final decision that it should have before it the grounds on which the Indian Government bases its dissent. It would also be necessary to know what the amount of the charge will be. It will be necessary to know in what way the Indian Government propose to raise the ways and means for this unexpected charge on the resources of the year. The Government do not ask the House to come to a final decision by this resolution, which only sanctions the employment of Indian troops. It is the amendment which asks the House to come to a final decision opposed to the view of the Government.

It would be seen that Lord Hartington cited a number of precedents, but two blacks we submit cannot make one white. Parliament is supreme, and if it should decide matters relating to India arbitrarily or capriciously nothing could stay its hand. As for the position assumed by Lord Hartington that he did not wish the House to come to a final decision on the subject we would ask the reader to read the terms of the Resolution, which we give below :

That Her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her forces charged upon the revenues of India to be despatched for service in Egypt, this House consents that the revenuee of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of ths military operations which may be carried on by such forces beyond the external frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possessions.

Now, what is the drift and tendency of this Resolution? Is it not to saddle the Indian revenue with the charges of the war? We are glad to observe that Mr. Onslow made a good onslaught on the policy advocated by the Secretary of State. He said :

There was no analogy between the present case and the Afgan war, and he hoped that the House would not, on the strength of the imagined resemblance, lay down the doctrine that India and the colonies ought to be called upon to pay for Imperial wars. (Hear.) He might notice the manner in which the Prime Minister's opinion on this subject, seemed to have changed since the year 1878 In that year the right hon. gentleman the member for Hackney moved an amendment to the proposal of the then Government and found a seconder in the present Prime Minister, who declared that the Indian people had nothing to do with the war, that they were wholly guiltless and had washed their hands in innocency as far as that war was concerned." He might ask perhaps, whether the people of India had been consulted in the present instance. On December 16, 1878, the right hon. gentleman said "those who make war for purposes, whether they be or be not Indian purposes, are the right persons upon whom should rest the final charges." (Hear, hear) (Mr. Gladstone dissented.) Those, at least, were the words in Hansard, and he presumed they were correct. And again in the course of the same speech the right hon. gentleman had said, "I am not surprised that there is a difference of opinion on the subject. It is a very puzzling one. We have made our protest against the war and, having done so, we will not proceed to place the burden of it on the people of India." (Hear,) The hon. Member for Mr. Orkney (Mr. Laing) also spoke as strongly as possible against India paying anything for the Afghan War because the finances of India were in an unsound state. But he failed to see that they were in a more unsound state than they were now. The amendment was supported by the present Chairman of Ways and Means by the right hon. member for Sheffield, and in fact, by the whole strength of Liberal party. If they called upon India to pay for this, which he contended was an European war, they ought to call upon Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and the Straits settlement to contribute for all these colonies were much interested in the maintenance of that great international high way the Suez Canal. When the country was established in Egypt India was not consulted any more than Australia, Ceylon, Singapore, or any other of our colonies. In one of the memorable speeches made by the right hon'ble gentleman in Mid Lothian he said that the only way to secure our hold on the Suez Canal was by maintaining our supremacy at sea, and that there was no greater folly than to suppose that it was by garrisoning positions on land we were to do so. But that was the——thing the right hon. gentleman was going to do now. The Policy of Her Majesty's Government was to have garrisons from Gibralter right away to Aden. In another speech the right hon. gentleman said ; "The road to India is perfectly safe so long as you retain the command of the sea." But were we not sending an expedition to Egypt? The noble lord said, that India was to pay only a very limited sum. He hoped that might be the case, But were they sure that when they defeated Arabi they will be able to withdraw their troops? Many months would elapse before this country would be able to withdraw a single soldier that she was sending out, and were they to call upon India to pay for the Indian troops for an indefinite times? The noble lord had somewhat started the house by the telegrams which he said had passed between him and the Viceroy. It was a very serious thing for the Government of this country to ignore what the Viceroy and his Council said against being compelled to pay anything towards the expenses of the war.

We need hardly say that we entirely subscribe to the above. Some of the arguments advanced were those, which we ourselves had adduced in these columns. Mr. Onslow moved the following amendment :

That the whole charges which may be thrown upon the revenues of India by the military operations proposed to be undertaken in Egypt should be repaid out of the revenues of this country.

Several members supported the amendment, one of whom called Mr. Gladstone "a political Proteus." Sir George Campbell contended that "the war had nothing to do with the Suez Canal, which he thought was not in any way in danger, but out of an interference in the affairs of Egypt." Mr. Childers remarked that India's share might be one-fifth of the total expenses of the war. Mr. Gladstone thus wound up the debate :

Mr. Gladstone said it was assumed that he had departed or was ready to depart from his speeches, and it was even supposed that inconsistency could be charitably covered by the remark that some of the speeches had been made out of office; but he repudiated the political morality of the excuse, and adhered to what he had written and spoken. He had great respect for Hansard, but it was not infallible, and a man was not to be bound by Hansard if he had no connection with the reporting of his own speech. The sentences read were "nonsense" and yet it was sought to fasten them on him. His contention, to which he still adhered, was that the Afgan War was an iniquitous and a guilty one, any charge for which it was monstrous to impose on India. In this case the questions were whether the proceedings were right and justifiable, and whether India was substantially concerned and on these assumptions it was proposed that England should pay four-fifths and India one-fifth of the cost that could now be foreseen; but to this the House was not asked to commit itself, and the Government held themselves entirely free to alter their view; but they wished to give their position the character of thorough legality. In 1878 it was contended that for the practical purposes of the debate the words "defray" concluded the question. There was no more connexion between the question and the Commercial Treaty negotiations than there was between Goodwin sands and Tenterden steeple. The Egyptian question involved by complications and difficulties all the way through; but in the treaty negotiations the Government had simply to take their stated principles and abide by them. He would not detain the House further, but he had been glad to have an opportunity of repeating that, while the Government wished to leave the House free as to its future action, their object was to obtain from Parliament full legal powers for their present proceedings in reference to the Indian army. (Hear).

As a matter of course the Government majority carried the day. So the poor tax-payers of India have been sacrificed for the exigencies of imperial and party poiltics!

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE AGRA COLLEGE.

II.

FROM WHAT we have said in our previous article on this subject it will have been seen that the idea of abolishing the Agra College originated with the Government of Lord Ripon. The abolition was suggested to the Government of the North-Western Provinces simultaneously with the appointment of the Education Commission. The Government of India lays stress upon the fact that the average daily attendance during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 at the Agra College was 26 and 21 respectively, while the total cost of the institution was Rs. 34,777 in 1879-80 and Rs. 34,051 in 1880-81 ; and that the average cost of educating each scholar at the College was in 1879-80 Rs. 1,338 and in 1880-81 Rs. 1,610, of which Rs. 228 and Rs. 585 represented the amount paid in each year from public funds, the balance being made up from the endowment fund. The Government of India also quotes from Mr. Deighton's annual reports for 1879-80 and 1880-81 to show that the present working of the institution is the reverse of satisfactory and successful, and that little hope of any improvement exists. The grounds on which the Government of India's proposal to abolish the Agra College is based are, therefore, two—namely, (1) the excessive cost of the institution in 1879-80 and 1880-81, (2) the desponding tone of Mr. Deighton's annual reports for these

two years. We proceed to show that these considerations do not warrant the Government in abolishing the Agra College.

It is true that for sometime past the expenditure on the College has greatly increased; but for this the people are not to blame. The Government alone is responsible for the state of things under which the cost of the institution has become excessive. It has apparently followed the course which Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey pursued in regard to the remission of the cotton duties. The late Viceroy and the late Finance Minister, we have Lord Lytton's own confession, deliberately created the difficulties and anomalies, to remove which the duties were eventually repealed. So in the case of the Agra College, the Government, we do not mean Lord Ripon's Government, in order to pave the way for its abolition, has for some time past gone on increasing its expenditure. The cost of the College, as Mr. Alexander Lawrence, late Collector of Agra, points out in his able and exhaustive letter to the Commissioner, has become excessive only since the time when the pay of its tuitional staff was raised to its present level; and that if the pay of the teachers was reduced to what it was formerly, the objection on the score of cost would be obviated. Mr. Lawrence writes:—"In earlier times the services of a Principal were secured, whose efficiency was attested by the mere mention of the names of some of his pupils. The Government can wish for no better training than that which produced so efficient officers as Raja Luchman Singh of Bulandshahr; Rai Salig Ram Bahadur, Post-Master General, N. W. P.; Rai Kanahya Lal, Executive Engineer, Lahore; Rai Narain Das, Sub-Judge, Lucknow; Pundit Jagatnarain, Sub-Judge, Benares; Rai Buldeo Bux, Deputy Collector, Benares; Rai Balmokand and others; ——who were pupils of Messrs. Middleton and Cann, and the subordinate staff was equally efficient on a scale of pay extremely moderate as compared with that now in vogue." Mr. Lawrence goes on to say:—"I must remind you that the increase of pay now charged to the College is the result of the grading of the officers of the Educational Department, of which operation Government had the sole control. Of the cost to which the Government of India takes exception, no less than 75 per cent. is absorbed by the pay of Mr. Deighton and Mr. Thomson (viz., Rs. 25,800 out of Rs. 34,051). I venture to submit that it is unjust to a college to raise the pay of its teaching staff by 100 per cent. and then to denounce it as unsatisfactory in a financial point of view." These pertinent remarks we commend to the careful consideration of the Government of India, which lays so much stress upon the excessive cost of the Agra College. In 1879 the Principal of the College drew Rs. 11,519 and the professor of Literature Rs. 11,365, and in 1880 the College was charged with no less than Rs. 14,700 for the pay of the former and Rs. 11,110 for that of the latter. Thus, the Government is wholly and solely responsible for increasing the cost of the College. In the Benares College the Principal and Professor of Literature draws an aggregate salary of Rs. 1,500 a month or Rs. 18,000 per annum, whereas the Agra College was charged with no less than Rs. 25,800 for the pay of its Principal and Professor of Literature in 1880. If officers in the 4th grade of the Educational Service had been attached to the Agra College, as principal and professor of literature, as at the Benares College the cost of the former institution would have been much below the present figure.

The Education Department makes out that the cost to Government for educating each student at the Agra College in 1880-81 was Rs. 484, and the Government of India accepts the calculation as correct. But Mr. Lawrence has shewn that this is a mistake. The actual cost of the College in 1880-81 was not Rs. 34,051 as stated by the Principal, but Rs. 31,566; for, a sum of Rs. 2,585 entered as expenditure of the year was invested in Government securities for the benefit of the College. Surely, this item cannot be included in the ordinary expenditure. Deducting this sum of Rs. 2,585, the cost to Government per student would be Rs. 401 and not Rs. 484. We again quote from Mr. Lawrence's report:—"Under any circumstances to show the buying of promissory notes as expenditure involving an additional cost of Rs. 83 per head of the students borne by Government seems hardly fair. The cost then to Governmment per student in 1880-81 should be Rs. 401—and not Rs. 484. And if a comparison is instituted between Agra and the other Colleges of the North-Western Provinces on the score of cost to Government, it is not understood why Agra is selected for abolition. Taking the figures in the last annual report, it appears that the Government grant to Agra in that year amounted to Rs. 10,252, but to Benares grants aggregating Rs. 42,728 and to Allahabad Rs. 58,158 were allotted. Thus Agra costs three-fourths less than Benares and nearly five-sixths less than Allahabad. And if the comparison be confined to the English Department, Agra received Rs. 10,252 while Benares received Rs. 30,969 and Allahabad Rs. 55,026. Judged by the cost per student, Agra cost Government Rs. 401 per head, Benares cost Rs. 595, and Allahabad Rs. 1028. I venture to submit that under these circumstances the Agra College is the very last of the three which can be denounced on the score of being a provincial burden. Some years ago (three, I believe) the Principal of the Benares College drew the same pay as Mr. Deighton now does, and the cost of the College was excessive. He was removed and an officer drawing Rs. 750 succeeded him, thereby effecting a saving of Rs. 6,000 a year to the College. In Agra, however, no such course was adopted, although the same cogent reasons for its adoption existed. On the contrary, by the transfer of a Professor from an Inspectorship in Oudh the aggregate cost of the Agra College was raised by Rs. 5,100. It is also to be observed that these changes do not affect the total expenditure of the Educational Department. They only seem to condemn certain institutions." It was not the fault of the people of Agra and the neighbouring districts that Mr. Deighton should have been so long attached to the Agra College as Principal and that Mr. Thompson should have been transferred thither on the abolition of the Inspectorship he held in Oudh; but the arrangement was certainly a misfortune as events have shown. So much for the excessive cost of the Agra College. We now come to the second ground on which the Government of India has suggested the abolition of the Agra College. Because Mr. Deighton has been writing of his College in a desponding tone, and because he thinks that little hope of any improvement exists, the Supreme Government has jumped to the conclusion that it is not warranted in maintaining at Agra a separate College. The Government of India, instead of accepting for gospel truth Mr. Deighton's declaration "that little hope of any improvement exists," should have enquired as to how far the decline of the institution is due to his carelessness and indifference. It is the firm conviction of the people of Agra and its neighbourhood that inefficient management is the chief cause of the present deplorable condition of the Agra College. This has been pointed out clearly in a memorial submitted to Government in February last by the citizens of Agra. On this statement Mr. Lawrence makes the following observations:—"The memorialists in their second para. alluded to certain special causes which they justly say invited inquiry rather than demanded such a drastic measure as is now contemplated. They contend that an officer who having presided over a College for 20 years, makes no secret of his want of occupation, but takes up education elsewhere, is not justified in declaring his own College to be 'stationary' and in recommending its abolition. And it does seem to me strange, that the Director-General of Education, knowing as he does, how general is the demand for education in Agra, should have quietly accepted the suggestion, contenting himself with providing for the threatened officials." Mr. Deighton we submit owes it to himself to declare what amount of interest he took in his pupils, and how many hours per diem he devoted to teaching them. It is needless to say that the success of an educational institution depends entirely on the conscientious working of its tuitional staff. Even if the abilities of a teacher be not very high, he is sure to be very popular with his pupils if he really takes interest in teaching them. Sir George Couper, in reviewing the Director's report for 1880-81, regretted that the benches of the Agra College remained empty, even though it contained an excellent tuitional staff. There are some special causes why the College classes at Agra should have been unsought, while the number of pupils in the school department has risen from 149 in 1870 to 519 in 1882. The Government of India is bound to make a full and searching enquiry into this point before it finally directs the Agra College to be closed. Mr. Deighton is the accused in the case; the people say openly that it is his inefficient management which has ruined the College. The statement, for aught we know, may be quite unfounded; but the fact cannot be gainsaid that the people of Agra and its neighbourhood strongly believe that the decline of the institution is due to the Principal's carelessness and indifference. They do not want a first-rate scholar like Mr. Deighton to preside over their College. They will be quite content with a Principal of average ability, if he would only take an interest in his pupils and teach them. We earnestly hope the Government of India will not come to a final decision on the question, without making a full enquiry into the causes which have reduced the Agra College to its present deplorable condition. As we have exceeded the limits assigned to a single article, we stop here to-day hoping to return to the subject in our next.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN INDIA.

WE gave last week the interpellations, which took place in the House of Lords, regarding the infliction of corporal punishment in India. We will briefly glance at the history of legislation on the subject. Under the early Regulations flogging was sanctioned for larceny. But in 1834, by Regulation II, that humane statesman, Lord William Bentinck, abolished this barbarous mode of punishment. The reasons, which led to this measure, are thus set forth in the preamble to the above-mentioned Regulations:

"Whereas corporal punishment has not been found efficacious for the prevention of crime, either by information or by example, and whereas it is always degrading to the individual, and by affixing marks of infamy which often are for ever indelible, prevents his return to an honest course of life and whereas there is every reason to fear that it is in many cases injudiciously and unnecessarily inflicted, becoming a grievious and irremediable wrong; and whereas it is becoming and expedient, that the British Government, as a paramount power in India, should present in its own system the principles of the most enlightened legislation and should endeavour, by its example to encourage the Native States to exchange their barbarous and cruel punishments of maiming, of torture, of loss of limb, for those of a more merciful and wise character, by which the individual may be reformed and the community saved from these brutalising exhibitions."—Preamble to Regulation II. of 1834.

The Indian Law Commission, headed by Lord Macaulay, who prepared the Indian Penal Code, also reported against corporal punishment. They said that applied to a hardened criminal, it had scarcely the effect of punishment, but inflicted upon a man of character and in decent station in life, its severity, "was in inverse proportion to the necessity for severity. That man from that moment becomes a reproach and scandal to society, and necessarily losses all considerations for self-respect." But "an offender, who though he has been drawn into temptation, has not yet wholly given himself up to wickedness, and discarded all regard for reputation," to quote the powerful language of the high authority cited above, "is an offender with whom it is desirable to deal gently. He may still be reclaimed. He may still become a valuable member of society. On the other hand, the criminal for whom disgrace has no terrors, who dreads nothing but physical suffering, restraint, and privation, and who laughs at infamy, is the very criminal against whom the whole rigour of the law ought to be put forth. To employ a punishment, which is more bitter than the bitterness of death to the man, who

has still some remains of virtuous and honorable feeling, and which is mere matter of jest to the utterly abandoned villain, appears to us to be most unreasonable." An attempt was made to introduce clauses sanctioning flogging in the draft of the Indian Penal Code in 1860, but the opposition which these clauses met with from the native community led the Government to abandon them. This proposal was, however, again revived in 1861, and again abandoned after considerable discussion. In 1864 a Whipping Act after an interval of thirty years was embodied in the statute-book. The mover of the Bill assigned the following reasons for this retrograde measure: 1*st*. That when the Right Hon'ble the Lord William Bentinck, in 1834, abolished, as a mark of and as introducing an era of advancing civilization, the penalty of the lash, he at the same time undertook to introduce, as a counter-balancing check to crime, improved prison care and discipline; that this promise was yet unfulfilled; that therefore, the substitute not having been provided, the original scourge must be again resorted to. 2*nd*. That the jail accommodation throughout British India was so insufficient that some means were imperatively called for to diminish the crowd of prisoners, and that the prompt penalty of the lash was a ready and effective means; further, that substituting imprisonment for flogging had, in Bengal alone, cost two lacs of revenue. 3*rd*. That the several local Governments had declared the introduction of the lash as a mode of punishment to be necessary, giving as reason or ground for that opinion, the present state of society in India and the generally defective state of jail discipline in India. We have already quoted the preamble to Regulation II. of 1834 from which it will be seen that Lord William Bentinck had abolished flogging on broad grounds of public policy, and that his Lordship did not fetter it with any conditions. The plea for the re-introduction of flogging in 1864 was practically reduced to a mere question of finance. This point was made clear by the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who remarked in Council: "All the jails in Bengal were overcrowded. The mortality had in some places alarmingly increased, and he had been obliged in some cases to relax the salutary rule which restricts prisoners to intramural labour. Except in the Alipore and perhaps one or two other jails, any serious attempt at the classificatation of prisoners was out of the question, the numbers in jail being far byond the space required for health, much more for the due separation of prisoners. No doubt a remedy for this lay in enlarging the present jails and building new ones, but where was the money to come from? Sir Charles Trevelyan had said that he would give 40 lakhs rather than that offenders should be punished with whipping; but in fact if it were proposed to spend a quarter of that sum on the jails in Bengal,—and certainly less would not suffice to accommodate properly even the existing number of prisoners,—the money would not be forthcoming." But the old plea no longer holds good. In Bengal for instance the jail accommodation has been considerably improved.

When the Act was passed in 1864 all local officers did not support the measure. On reference to the old records we find that the majority of the Judges of the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces considered the punishment to be barbarous, cruel, retrogressive, and inefficacious for the repression of crime, either by reformation or example. A remarkable minute was recorded by Mr. A. O. Hume, the then Magistrate of Etwa. He pronounced "flogging theoretically objectionable as a punishment for adut offenders from being a wholly vindictive and in no degree a reformatory penalty, but in principle one unwortny of a place among the legal punishments of a civilized Christian Government." He further remarked:

"*First*.—That it is the most unequal of all punishments, its severity depending entirely upon the temper and haste of the presiding officer of each particular District; in one, its infliction scarcely causing serious pain, in another almost amounting to torture.

"*Second*.—Its effects as regards different individuals are infinitely more unequal than that of any other punishment, the degree of severity that would in a weak person sow the seeds of fatal disease, would cause little beyond a 12 hours' smart to a hardy stalwart offender

"*Third*.—It is except death, the most irrevocable of all punishments, and once inflicted there is no redress.

"*Fourth*.—Except its infliction amounts to torture, it is useless, and fails to deter from the commission of crime.

"Mr. Hume remarks further that flogging has been defended on two grounds, both of which he considers unsound.

"(1*st*).—Its cheapness, in regard to which Mr. Hume maintains that no measure which entirely fails to effect its object, can be cheap.

"(2*nd*).—Its suitability to certain Nomad tribes who are said to prime and die in jail respecting which Mr. Hume observes that the assertion is untrue; and 2nd, that even if true, it would be unfair to subject 9,999 persons in every ten thousand to corporal punishment merely because imprisonment is unsuitable to the exceptional ten thousandth.

These remarks we submit hold as good now as they did in 1861. Indeed, their validity has become stronger by reason of the progressive civilization of the country.

As the law now stands the offences which on their first commission may, at the discretion of the Judge, Magistrate or Deputy-Magistrate (as may be) be punished by flogging (with such instrument—in such mode—and on such part of the person—as any local Government may direct)are classable as follows.—1. Every description of stealing or theft, simple or aggravated; 2. Extortion by threat or putting in dread of any charge punishable with 10 years' imprisonment; 3. Any dishonest receipt of stolen property; 4. Any trespass accomplished by deceit in a dwelling house. Such is the wide range of offences for which a public flogging is considered in British India a fitting retribution. But, for a wholly differing miscellaneous range of offences, the punishment of flogging may be administered *in addition* to all other punishment (that is, as before prescribed) whenever the offence is repeated after a first conviction. These offences are; 1. False evidence; 2. False charge of the crime against nature; 3. Outraging female modesty, if any amount of force be used; 4. Rape; 5. The crime against nature; 6. Dacoity; 7. Robbery; attempt to rob; hurting in trying to rob 8. Dealing in stolen property; 9. Forgery of any sort. We do not know how this heterogeneous classification was arrived at. The first and the ninth heads are apparently aimed at a peculiar class of criminals and of crime, a supposed incorrigible class of literate criminals, not uninstructed nor from the dregs of society, whom the Government hope thus to terrify and frighten into regard for or observance of truth and fair dealing. We do not think such a course either *a priori* defensible, or at all likely to be efficacious. A much improved, more consistent system of national and popular education can alone eradicate the evil which lies in a defective morality and conventional laxity of manners (generated by ages of despotism,) and which must be educated, not scourged out—thus may the disease, not merely the symptoms, be reached.

The plea as we have shewn above for the continuance of the Whipping Act no longer exists. The abolition of this barbarous and demoralizing law will be a measure worthy of the enlightened and humane statesman now at the head of the Indian Government. May we venture to express a hope that Lord Ripon will be graciously pleased to direct his attention to this important subject?

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

THE Allahabad Revenue Board's Report on the revenue administration of the North-Western Provinces for 1880-81 and the local Government's orders on the same possess more than ordinary interest. Sir Alfred Lyall, in reviewing the report, makes an important declaration of policy in the following terms:—"Perhaps the most important points to be borne in mind at the present time on considering the revenue administration as a whole are—*first*, the incidence of the revenue demand and the manner and effect of its collection, with reference to the character of the season and the condition of the revenue payer; *second*, the general condition of the landowning and cultivating classes, and the relations between landlord and tenant as indicated by the litigation between them and by other facts which district officers and Commissioners may observe; and, *third*, the extent to which improvements of the land, by which it may be secured against the vicissitudes of the season, are carried out, whether by or without the aid, direct or indirect, of Government." Sir Alfred Lyall believes that it will be of much advantage if these and other connected questions that may be under consideration can be examined with advertence to the facts and figures annually arranged and tabulated in future reports; and His Honor hopes that this may next year be found practicable. We need hardly say that we fully share the belief and hope expressed by the new Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. In a country where more than three-fourths of the total population depend entirely on land for the means of subsistence, the revenue administration is of vital importance to the welfare of the people. This circumstance cannot be too carefully borne in mind by all officers, who have any thing to do with the administration of the Land Revenue Department, more especially in the temporarily settled districts of the Empire.

Although the report under notice gives a clear and succint account of the results of the revenue administration of the year, it does not contain sufficient information to enable us to discuss fully the important questions mentioned by Sir Alfred Lyall. On the incidence of the land revenue demand, and which is, perhaps, *the* most important subject connected with the revenue administration of the country, the Allahabad Board's report is entirely silent. Some information has, however, been vouchsafed to the public regarding the manner of the collection of the revenue demand. The rainfall of the year under review was 32·1 inches for the whole provinces, and in many districts it did not exceed half the average. It was not only deficient in quantity but untimely in its distribution. The kharif harvest was generally below half an average crop, except in the Meerut Division; and in a long tract extending along the Ganges from Aligurh to Allahabad there were no rabi crops except those which had been sown and reared on irrigation. The cultivating and landowning classes of the affected tracts suffered severely, and but for the communications which allowed an ample supply of grain to be poured in from more fortunate districts, there would have been a local famine. The opium crop was a failure everywhere. We observe that in consequence of the partial drought, the district officers of the Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, and Benares Divisions were authorized to grant suspensions of revenue, on the principles advocated by the Famine Commission, to the extent of half the kharif demand, and subsequently, of the rabi demand also; Rs. 1,93,672, of the kharif demand and Rs. 6,45,084 of the rabi demand were suspended. Sir Alfred Lyall observes: "Of the justice and expediency of the principle advocated by the Famine Commission, that in years of drought and of general failure of the crops from that or other calamities, landholders and cultivators should not be forced to borrow in order to pay the land-revenue and rent, there can be very little question; and if the principle is carried out, the fact of balances remaining at the end of the year is not a blot on the revenue administration." As we remarked in discussing the report of the Famine Commission in these columns, everything will depend upon the manner in which the principle recommended by the Commission is carried into effect. The principle is not a new one. It was laid down by Sir John Strachey in October, 1877, when the Government of Sir George Couper represented to the Supreme Government that the exaction of the kharif *kist* in view of the total failure of the autumn crops occasioned by the drought, would ruin the mass of revenue-payers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and it has been embodied in the report of the Famine Commission by Sir John's ardent admirer and disciple, Mr. Charles Elliott. But we know well how the principle was carried out in practice, for Sir George Couper himself was forced by the great increase in the general stamp revenue and

in the number of bonds registered to admit that the bulk of the revenue collected had been borrowed from money-lenders. It is one thing to lay down on paper sound principles and quite a different thing to see them properly carried out. We observe that advance collections in 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 66,23,847. This large amount of advance collections naturally led the Board of Revenue to consult district officers as to whether it was attributable to the date for the payment of the instalments of the demand being fixed too late in the season. The Board came to the conclusion that the dates fixed in the various districts of the province should not be altered; that the advance payment, are due to the energy of tahsildars, and are chiefly made by large landholders; and that to fix earlier dates than those already appointed would not suit smaller proprietors, and would drive them to have recourse to the money-lender. Sir Alfred Lyall remarks: "The conclusion arrived at may be correct. But it is hoped that the energy of tahsildars was not directed to the collection of revenue due from the outturn of harvests not yet realised, and since it is difficult to understand that to any great extent large landholders are willing to pay in advance the revenue of estates on which they have not yet collected rents. The tahsildars in the Upper Provinces are a class of men whose proceedings require to be too carefully supervised. In order to please their official superiors they would be found ready to commit any amount of oppression on the people. The energy which finds an outlet in advance collections of the land revenue demand should be checked by district officers.'

The second point to which Sir Alfred Lyall has directed the attention of the Board of Revenue is the general condition of the landowning and cultivating classes, and the relations between landlord and tenant as indicated by the litigation between them. On the general condition of the landowning and cultivating classes the report under notice does not throw any light whatever. But one of its chapters treats of the operations under the Rent Law and of the litigation between the landlord and tenant. The number of suits, we see, has risen from 63,710 in 1879-80 to 68,456 in 1880-81, the increase being almost entirely in suits for arrears of rent. The total number of suits of this class was 60,361, of which 19,407 were decided by confession &c., and 17,033 were decreed *exparte*. It will thus be seen that more than 50 per cent. of the suits for arrears of rent were uncontested. The Board advocate the adoption of a proposal made by Mr. Crooke, Manager of the Awa Court of Wards Estate, for the introduction of a system of registration of admitted claims. Registered admissions, according to this plan, would have the force of decrees and be capable of execution just as decrees are. The Board remark that on the number of cases which are usually contested the adoption of Mr. Crooke's proposal would probably have no effect, but it might do much towards putting a stop to the suits which are now compromised, admitted, or allowed to go by default or to be decided *exparte*. They write: "Tenants would soon learn that where a just claim is made against them, it is cheaper and easier to attend once at the tahsil and register an admission of the claim than to allow a suit to be instituted and submit to pay costs of court, to say nothing of the exactions which, it cannot be doubted, are too frequently made by process servers and other subordinate officials. The objection, of course, is that there would be a falling off in the stamp revenue, but, on the other hand, it is difficult to doubt that the saving in time to Government servants, and the consequent possibility of a reduction of establishment, would more than compensate for this loss." Mr. Crooke's excellent proposal has our hearty and warm support, and we would commend it to the attentive consideration of the authors of the Bengal Rent Bill. We have no doubt that the introduction of a system of registration of admitted claims would to a considerable extent save the agricultural community the costs and petty annoyance that result from the institution of petty suits. We also notice that the annual number of applications connected with ejectment has been rising steadily of late years in the North Western Provinces. The increase is attributed in different districts to different causes. In Moradabad, it is attributed to the ill-feeling between landlord and tenant engendered by settlement operations; in Mynpoorie it is attributed partly to the disturbance of rents consequent on the increase of annual irrigation. There is, however, reason to believe that in many cases the tenants are not actually ousted; but that the object the landlord has in view is merely to prevent the acquisition under the law of occupancy rights by his tenants. The Board say: —"In many cases a tenant is simply ejected by the zemindar with a view to causing an interruption in the period for which he has held towards the acquisition of occupancy rights. The zemindar does not really desire to get rid of the tenant, and only wishes to hold the key of the position by being able to treat him as a tenant-at-will and not an occupancy tenant. If he simply tells the tenant that he has ejected him and at once reinstates him, he may at some future time have to face a plea on the tenant's part that no actual ejectment ever took place, and that, consequently his holding has been uninterrupted." These remarks fully explain the increase in the number of applications for ejectment.

We now come to the last question noticed by Sir Alfred Lyall—namely the extent to which improvements of the land are carried out, with or without the aid of Government. There is nothing in the report before us to show what if any improvements of land have been made by landholders without Government aid. But the operations under the Land Improvement Act and the Northern India Takavi Act are reported on by the Board. We see that the total amount advanced under the former Act and disbursed during the year was Rs. 79,646, of which Rs. 74,725 was for wells, tanks, and other irrigation works. The total number of applications disposed of during the year was 2048, of which 515 were rejected, 1,523 were sanctioned, and 10 were still under consideration at the close of the year. The Board again urge the necessity for amending the law so as to admit of the adoption of a simple procedure for making advances than that now in force. The Government Resolution says: "Proposals to this end with a Draft Act have been submitted to the Government of India for approval, and a reply is awaited. Meantime, district officers should encourage, as far as possible under the present system, applications for advances for the execution of works that may prudently be undertaken, and the proposals for aiding the zemindars to store water by a number of small embankments on the Jhansi Division may be favourably entertained. It is to be remembered that under any system a good deal will depend upon the action and attitude of the district officer in regard to the subject of advances." The proposals made for amending the Land Improvement Act should receive the favourable consideration of the Government of India. The amount advanced under the Northern India Takavi Act during the half-year ending 31st March 1881, was Rs. 1,12,316—a result which is ascribed by the Board to the simplicity and suitableness of the rules lately published.

BOMBAY.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

21st August.

THIS MORNING's papers record the fact that our force in Egypt has set to work at last, and to all outward appearance the days of Araby's career are fast approaching an end.

With reference to my last letter headed "Egypt," and which appears to have given rise to some controversy, I send you by this mail a paper showing exactly my grounds for regarding the study of the XIX. of Isaish as most interesting at the present moment; and were I more learned in Biblical and historical matters I might have been able to show more than I have.

I think, however, I have shewn enough to warrant the exclamation from one of my opponents of "well, it *is* curious," when I shewed him the MS. I send you. A telegram in to-day's papers says that the fresh water canal is cut, but has been repaired, whilst the far seeing editor of the *Bombay Gazette* remarks in his able editorial, "no doubt Arabi will cut the sweet water canal, and thus cut off the water supply from the Maritime Canal. The troops in this case will of course be supplied with condensed water, but the native population of Suez, Ismalia, and Port Said will be reduced to extremities, and will probably have to abandon those towns altogether as the only means of avoiding death from drought."

The prophet in his remarks on Egypt prophesies this very occurrence; unless the following verse can be regarded as meaning nothing at all.

"And they (*the Egyptians*) shall turn the rivers far away and the brooks of defence shall be dried up."

Aside from our Egyptian war the Bombayities are likely to be soon involved in two religious wars, one of which will prove int resting to Christians only, the other to the whole population, and may pass to the whole nation.

I have hinted at the Bombay Bishop's pastoral, and your readers have doubtless learned ere this, that he declared in public, that if a clergyman under his authority re-married a divorced person, he would stop his license.

A plucky padre has seen fit to snap his fingers at the Bishop's threat, and the result will be a row and riot unless the prelate is prepared to eat humble pie and make himself ridiculous.

Upon my word! I do not wonder at natives not wishing to become Christians, for the example set them by the said Christians is not edifying.

However we will pass over their little fights with a quotation written long ago by Lord Byron in a very utterly too too poem called "Don Juan", and which in the most beautiful way hits hard home at the Sectarians:

"Christians have burned each other quite persuaded
That all the Apostles would have done as they did."

A more serious matter than the squabbles of Churchmen is noticed in an able editorial in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday.

It is the fact that a portion of a religious set in England calling themselves soldiers of the Salvation Army are coming out to India under a gentleman named Tucker, late a Commissioner in India. These Christian fanatics (for by no other name can they be called), are a curious set of religious preachers, who by means of exciting meetings, by processions in the streets, by banners, bands and mummery of various kinds, induce the lower orders of Englishmen, and women, to embrace and practise Christianity it is truest, purest form.

So far they do good. They are harmless, though noisy; but their noise and tom foolery has been for the benefit of professing Christians and has reclaimed those dregs of society who but for the Salvation Army would have continued to live drunken and immoral lives.

But you will understand that this way of enlisting converts to Christianity and reclaiming from immorality and sin, men and women who were utterly and truly heathens, believing and respecting no God, not even perhaps knowing what was meant by the word God, will hardly answer in a country where from the lowest to the highest, religion of some sort influences every thought and act of its inhabitants, and where a firm faith in particular forms of religion forms the fountain of every act of man, woman and child.

Missionaries of the Christian faith in trying to proselytise this nation refrain from anything approaching a hostile attitude. They preach and pray and discourse as do the missionaries of other faiths, but anything approaching compulsion is never heard of.

On one occasion the mere fact of open air preaching on the part of these religious zealots gave rise to much inconvenience, and threatened the peace of Calcutta and anything more forcible than the present system of quiet preaching in proper places is highly to be deprecated for the good of all.

It is with great reason therefore that the *Bombay Gazette* dreads an invasion by this so-called army. It dreads, and naturally, that the procession of a number of Europeans dressed in native clothes, singing their religions songs and waving their flag of religion, and shouting their frantic speeches will raise the religious frenzy of the ignorant natives to such a pitch that riots will ensue and the present calm of religious waters (even now disturbed at times) will rise in stormy anger, and bring troublesome times on our peaceful country.

Forearmed is forewarned, and if Government cannot legally stop this act of folly, it should at least take precautions to publicly warn the populace that these English fanatics are perfectly harmless and gentle; that their entire object is to recall mankind from lives of sin to moral lives, and that they know nothing about the country, about its various religions, and that if they are left alone they will not insult or injure any one and will soon either leave the country or become quiet teachers of their faith.

I have received from England by the last mail a copy with the author's compliments of a new book called "Episodes in the life of an Indian Chaplain."

Aside from its excellent get up, and the numerous illustrations that embellish the three hundred and sixty-three pages of letter-press, the work is a most interesting one, abounding in matter that will prove of interest to Natives and Europeans alike.

The author gives a brief resume of his work and experience whilst in India; and it appears to have been as secular and useful as religious.

We find that he did an immense deal of good in establishing schools, in building gardens, houses, churches, menageries and other public institutions in Southern India, proving that a Padre may be as good a public works officer as a preacher.

The book abounds in comic, and touching incidents, and a spirit of genuine love and kindness befitting a true Christian pervades it, and it will prove a treat to readers whose minds have become surfeited with readings of a political, technical, or frivolous nature.

The author's knowledge of natural history stands him in good stead, and he gives the readers many interesting bits of information on this most interesting study.

He appears to have spent much of his time in Travancore and thus records his appreciation of the courtesies he then received from its rulers and his appreciation of native character.

He says:

"I had received numberless courtesies from all the members of the Royal Family of Travancore and much pleasure of an intellectual character from intercourse with the present Maharajah, then First Prince of Travancore.

But of all my native friends, none so thoroughly attached himself to my affections as the able and incorruptible Prime Minister the Hon. Sashia Sastri, C.S.I.," and then he goes on to narrate why he so admired and liked this native gentleman.

Such testimony of esteem is very gratifying and the padre's pages will be read with interest by all who take the trouble of procuring the book. It is published by Sampson Low & Co., and will therefore be doubtless procurable of all first class book-sellers in India.

EGYPT.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT]

22nd August.

I FIND that my last letter under the above heading has given rise to some discussion, and that people are somewhat di-inclined to accept the XIX of Isaiah as being a prophecy referring to modern times.

As I said before facts are hard things to get over, and I find that strangely enough it is the professed believers in the Bible who pooh-pooh the prophecy, whilst outsiders are interested in the close connection t'wixt the prophecy and what is going on to-day. This is strange! I should have thought it would have been quite the reverse, but the fact remains that the Christians choose to close their eyes, and the non-Christians to open them.

Now without the least wish to raise a controversy, let me place side by side prophecy and fact and then let each reader judge for himself.

I presume no one will object to admit that the prophecies of Isaiah were written previous to 1881 and that being so they must evidently be prophesies which have either been fulfilled, are being fulfilled or are about to be fulfilled or never will be fulfilled.

If, however, we can conclude that they are being fulfilled we have the interesting fact testified to our sceptical natures, that the Bible contains certain truths that will tend to make it respected and valued in the eyes of even those, who have hitherto been unable to accept any part of it as revelation. A common remark of non-believers in the Bible is, "prove it."

Now, I am not a theologian, I am not going to prove anything. I merely wish to place prophecy beside fact, and your thoughtful readers of all sects and creeds and nations may deduce any benefit or amusement they like from the comparison.

PROPHECY.	FACT.
And it shall come to pass in that day that the Lord shall set his hand again the second time to recover the remnant of his people which shall be left from Assyria and from Egypt and from Pathros and from Cush and from Elam and from Shinar and from Hamath and from the Islands of the Sea. Isaiah XI. 11.	It is a fact that Sir Joseph Montifore and others have agitated for a return of the Jews to Palestine. It is a fact that agitation is going on still and it is a fact that no such agitation has been started since the dispersion of the Jews all over the world after the fall of Jerusalem in the days of the Roman Empire's glory. It is a fact that the Jews were only once before restored to their homes in Palestine from Babylon. It is also a fact that the Jews are being so persecuted in many lands that every incentive is being given them to get away from their present home.
And the Lord shall utterly destroy the tongue of the Egyptian Sea. Isaiah XI. 15.	It is a fact that the Suez Canal *has* separated Africa from Asia, and that the portion of land between Port Said and Suez does form the tongue of the Egyptian (or Red) Sea.
And shall he shake his hand over the river and shall smite it in the seven streams and make men go over dry shod. Isaiah XI. 15.	It is a fact that the Euphrates is called the river of seven streams and it is a fact that the Euphrates valley railway is a contemplated work of engineering skill that will enable men to go over the seven streams dry shod.
And there shall be an high way for the remnant of his people which shall be left from Assyria. Isaiah XI. 16.	It is a fact that the above-mentioned railway will offer this facility.
And I will set the Egyptians against the Egyptians and they shall fight every one against his brother, &c. saiah X, X. 2.	It is a fact that to-day this is the case. Araby Bey and his party is against the Khedive and his party and nothing of the kind has occurred before.
And the spirit of Egypt shall fail in the midst thereof; Isaiah XIX. 3.	It is fact that the Europeans were the life and spirit of Egypt. They certainly did fail in the midst of Egypt.
And I will destroy the counsel thereof (ditto.)	It is a fact that the Counsel of Egypt was destroyed in 1882.
And the water shall fail from the sea, and the river shall be wasted and dried up. (ditto 5.)	It is a fact that if the Suez Canal is injured and blocked the waters *will* fail from the sea, and the tongue of the Egyptian sea will be even more destroyed than at present.
And they shall turn the rivers far away, and the brooks of defence shall be emptied and dried up—(ditto 6.)	It is recorded as a fact that the brooks of defence in Egypt have been or are about to be turned away in which case portions will be emptied and dried up.
Moreover they that work in fine flax and they that weave net works, shall be confounded. Isaiah XIX. 9—see also 8 and 10.	It is a fact that the industries of Egypt have been brought to a stand still by recent events.
The 11th, 12th and 13th verses refer to the council of Egypt and conclude thus "they have seduced Egypt even they that are the stay of the tribes thereof."	It is a fact that this has been done by the Council of Egypt in 1882.
Continuing on, the 14th verse referring to the council says: "The Lord hath mingled a perverse spirit in the midst thereof: and they have caused Egypt to err in every work thereof."	It is a fact that Araby Bey was minister of war in the Egyptian Council. It is a fact that he was a perverse spirit in that council. It is a fact that his ill advised action has caused the Egyptians to err in every work they have lately undertaken.
Neither shall there be any work for Egypt which the head or tail, branch or rush may do. Isaiah XIX. 15.	It is a fact that at present no regular industries exist for the Egyptians.

Then follows a prophecy which evidently relates to *future* events. Events that have not happened yet; till we come to the 23rd verse when we read.

The Assyrian shall come into Egypt, and the Egyptian into Assyria and the Egyptians shall serve with the Assyrians.	It is a fact that an agitation is now taking place in Assyria, and that its cause seems to be a sympathy with the Egyptians in their present troubles.

Yours, &c.,

UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following reply of the Lieutenant-Governor to the address of the East Bengal Landholders' Association of Dacca:

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the address of welcome which you presented to me at Dacca. I can express now, after the enjoyment of several days' stay amongst you, the gratification I have felt at the cordiality of your reception, and the pleasure with which I recognise the wealth and resources of your city, already rich in the possession of many noble public institutions, and rightly enjoying the title of the "Capital of Eastern Bengal."

I came amongst you especially at this time, because, apart from the desire to make your acquaintance, I wished to test, by personal enquiries, the views you entertained regarding the important measure of social reform which the Government of India, under Lord Ripon's auspices, has so recently inaugurated; and I need scarcely say that I have not been disappointed. I have had the opportunity of discussing the question of local self-government with almost every section of your community, and, as I said to you in the course of our general conference on the subject, if the city of Dacca, and I may now add after my tour in your Division, the district of Dacca generally, is not ready to accept the scheme, there is no town, and there is no district in the province of Bengal, in which the measure can be introduced. Your public meetings before my arrival attested the enthusiasm with which the question was regarded by you, and my intercourse with you during a week's visit gives me the assurance that the establishment of an elected municipality in the town of Dacca, and local boards constituted on elective principles at each of the head-quarters of your four sub-divisions, will come within the arrangements which the Government will be able to make. If I am satisfied that unofficial gentlemen can be found who, while commanding the confidence of the people, will be willing to devote to the public service the constant labour necessary to direct the executive action of the board in all its details,—though on this point there is at present no very decided unanimity of opinion amongst yourselves,—the right to elect their own Chairman will be conceded to each of these bodies. Much, however, has yet to be done before these results can be attained. The whole process of legislation has to be worked out; and when we are dealing with such a question, with its innumerable difficult details, for a country possessing 68 millions of inhabitants, the task of legislation can neither be easy nor rapid. I hope, however, in the course of the next two months, to receive the replies of Commissioners of Divisions to the circular letter of the 5th July last, and with the information which those replies will furnish, and the knowledge which I gain from my present tour, I trust to be able to prepare a Bill which, before the end of March, could be passed into an Act, embodying both the principles and the details of a satisfactory measure. If at such a moment I may use a word of warning in the matter,—though I cannot but note that any suggestion of caution is regarded by many as a sign of antagonism and hostility,—it is only to say that I must impress upon you all to recognise the responsibilities of the position to which you aspire, and to express a hope that your efforts will be loyally and actively sustained to perfect that which in its inception will be full of difficulties, and it may be, of defects.

You refer in your address, gentlemen, to the agitation regarding the Rent-law which has prevailed for the last few years, and I need not tell you that any expression of opinion from an influential Association like that which you represent, will always receive my attentive consideration. You are probably aware that a Bill for the consolidation and revision of the Rent Code in Bengal has been prepared. It has been the subject of enquiry by more than one Committee, and it is now, upon reports from the Local Government and from the Governor-General in Council, under the final consideratin of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The necessity for such legislation, both as regards the substantive and procedure sections of the Rent Act, has been for a long time recognised, and perhaps by none more earnestly than the zemindars in the country; and if there has been apparent delay in the settlement of the matter, I am bound to say that the great importance of the many complicated questions which affect the interests of nine-tenths of the population has justified the detailed deliberation which the measure has received. I hope, however, with every assurance of its fulfilment, that it will not be long before a Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council, which will result in placing all the relations between landlords and tenants in this province on a more substantial and sure footing; and certainly in the legislation upon any such Bill your claims as receivers of rent and payers of the Government revenue will not be overlooked. I am not in a position to say more on the subject, because the matter for any practical application is not yet in my hands; but I cannot refrain from expressing an individual opinion, confirmed by all the experience I have gained in many other places, that no Act of the Legislature will succeed in establishing those satisfactory conditions which we all aim at, unless it gives sanction to a complete survey of the country, and to the formation and maintenance of a record of the rights of all the numerous classes who are interested in the land.

The points referred to in the 6th paragraph of your memorial will receive my attention.

I am glad to be able to tell you that arrangements have been made for the commencement of the work of the Dacca and Mymensing Railway, and before the end of the year it should be in full operation at both ends of the line. It seems to me that it would be of great advantage if the short branch between Dacca and Narainguage could be first completed at an early date. The question of internal communications, to which you refer, will be for the consideration of your local boards.

A. R. THOMPSON.

Furreedpore, the 29th August 1882.

THE FOLLOWING statement gives the number of voters registered for the ensuing municipal elections for Calcutta ward per ward:

					8034
WARD No. 1	... 499	WARD No. 10	... 420		
,, 2	... 1031	,, 11	... 577		
,, 3	... 750	,, 12	... 390		
,, 4	... 529	,, 13	... 519		
,, 5	... 1264	,, 14	... 585		
,, 6	... 1091	,, 15	... 331		
,, 7	... 1192	,, 16	... 165		
,, 8	... 778	,, 17	... 126		
,, 9	... 900	,, 18	... 41		
TOTAL	8034	GRAND TOTAL	11188		

The total number of registered electors in 1879 was 7,000. The number of candidates for election is 253.

THE FIGHTING going on in Egypt would seem to shew that the Egyptian soldier is not a contemptible enemy. The *Indian Daily News* has received the following special telegram from London:

The first telegrams received here from Ismailia, relating to the fighting at Kassassin, were misleading in the information they supplied.

It would appear that the enemy has been too much despised by the English commanders.

In pushing their brilliant charge, our cavalry lost touch of their supports, and much confusion ensued in consequence.

The special correspondents with the force explain that the captured guns were lost again in the darkness as the result of our cavalry supports being exhausted and the ammunition of the infantry having been expended.

Our dead were left on the field and have since been found to have been mutilated.

The advance of Sir Garnet Wolseley is not confirmed,

When there is so much variance between Reuter's telegrams and actual events, we must receive the former with considerable caution. It is clear that Mr. Gladstone's prophecy that the whole business will be over in three months is far from being fulfilled.

On the other hand a little war has broken out between the Turks and the Greeks. If the Sultan be engaged nearer home, we fear he will not interfere with Arabi Pasha.

WE HAVE RECEIVED an account of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Furreedpore, an abstract of which we give below :

The steamer reached Furreedpore late in the evening of the 25th August. The Lieutenant-Governor landed next day at 7-30 A. M. accompanied by his staff and the Secretaries. The usual inspection of the public office and courts and the schools followed. At the jail His Honor made some enquiries of the Magistrate Mr. Sharp regarding a dacoity case in which 15 men were under trial. Special decorations had been made at the Government School in the shape of a gateway adorned with garlands and green leaves and the word "welcome" was blazoned forth in a variety of gay colours. After the introduction of the Head Master and exchange of some words with him, the Head Master brought to notice the fact of an address having been prepared by the boys which they intended to read to him. It being, then, too early His Honor gave permission to the Head Master to visit the steamer and take with him a few boys for the purpose of the address being read to him. In the grand reception room four addresses were read, the first from the general public, the second from the bar, the third from Madaripore and the fourth from Bhinga. The Bar address referred to pecuniary and other help to the Bar Library and the three others to Local Self-Government. To the members of the Bar hopes were held out for some assistance being rendered by Government and the others were informed of a legal enactment being in contemplation regarding the details of the Local Self-Government scheme, which will be circulated and upon which suggestions will be received and considered. There was a party in the evening at the Magistrate's and a dinner to the European residents of the town on board the *Rhotas*. The Lieutenant-Governor and party left Furreedpore on Sunday morning.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Furreedpore :

Sir,—A few days prior to the advent of the Lieutenant-Governor at Faridpore, Nawab Mir Mahammed Ali arrived there. He intended to see Mr. Sharp, the District Magistrate, better known as the Hero of the Bogra Sankirtan case and a time was fixed for the purpose. Accordingly the Nawab went to Mr. Sharp's residence at the appointed time, and his arrival was brought to Mr. Sharp's notice through a *chaprasi*. The Nawab was informed that it was not the time. Thereupon he consulted his own watch and said it was the time fixed for the interview. The *chaprasi* communicated this to Mr. Sharp who told the Nawab to go away as it was not the time, we don't know whether, Mr. Sharp's or the Nawab's watch was correct.

In the afternoon of the Sunday the Nawab went to see Mr. Campbell, the District Judge. On the way to Mr. Campbell's house the Nawab met with Mr Sharp who seeing the grandeur of the Nawab's retinue in front of the way when he was coming to cutchery ordered his (Nawab's) men to stand, and advancing a little, ordered the Palki bearers to leave the way. The bearers moved a little but Mr. Sharp was not satisfied. He then told them in a high tone to leave the way and stand till he passed any order. The Nawab obeyed Mr. Sharp who on arrival at the cutchery ordered his *chaprasi* to tell the Nawab not to pass by that away again. The Nawab therefore passed by another way. We hear he was cordially received by the District Judge Mr. Campbell. On the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Nawab paid respects to His Honor in the steamer and was cordially received by him according to his rank. We hear, the Nawab is well known to the present Ruler of Bengal. Nawab Mir Mahammed Ali was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and belongs to a high aristocratic family, and for the good services rendered by him on several occasions the title of Nawab was conferred upon him. The people of Faridpore are greatly aggrieved for the treatment the Nawab received from Mr. Sharp. The decision of the Bogra case has created misapprehension among the native public that Mr. Sharp is above law. He has not forgotten his umbrella mania. He has no fixed hours for attending the court.

Yours obediently,
A SYMPATHIZER.

WE ARE sorry to learn that the Government of India has disallowed the proposal of the Bengal Government for the constitution of a Central Board of Control for the supervision of the work of Local Government Boards. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council seems to be of opinion that supervision and control over them should be exercised by the Collectors and Commissioners from outside, and that the Bengal Secretariat is sufficiently manned for direct control. This is much to be regretted. The motives which led the Lieutenant-Governor to propose the establishment of a Central Board of Control were most enlightened and liberal.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION has issued an important circular on the subject of holidays for schools and colleges. The question has been raised by the Government of India. Mr. Croft in inviting the opinion of the Inspectors, Joint-Inspectors, Principals and Head-masters himself suggests that vacations for two months or 60 days be allowed for schools teaching up to the matriculation standard, 75 days for colleges teaching the First Arts course, and not less than 90 days for Colleges teaching the B. A. standard. With regard to the period of the vacations Mr. Croft remarks :

Connected with this is another question which I regard as of very great importance. It has long been a matter of regret to me that the cold season, the best period of the whole year for school and college work, should be cut up by vacations. The practice arose from the assumed necessity of holding the University examinations in the cold weather. But its disadvantages are great and obvious. The occurrence of the Durga Puja holidays only six or eight weeks before the winter vacation, makes this intervening period of little value for any real work. The abolition of the winter vacation would make it possible to have a much longer summer vacation, and any one who has witnessed the listlessness and apathy of students after the first hour or two of work, when the hot weather has set in, will admit the desirability, in the interests of teachers and students alike, of choosing that period for the vacation, rather than the bracing winter season. Taking the present year as an example the Durga Puja holidays occupy from the 17th to the 28th October. The longer or winter term might therefore, under the arrangement suggested, extend from the beginning of November to the middle or end of March, with a break of a week at Christmas; the University examination would occupy parts of March and April, the long vacation would last until about the 20th of June, or the setting in of the rains; and the shorter term would extend up to the next Durga Puja holidays.

We are exceedingly glad to observe that Mr. Croft disapproves of the winter vacation. We have always protested against it as a wanton waste of most valuable time for work in our schools and colleges. It was we believe originally introduced to meet the wishes of missionary gentlemen engaged in educational work. The winter vacation would enable them to visit the interior and undertake preaching work. But we believe the feeling is not now so strong among the missionaries as there are not many among them, who add preaching to the work of tuition. Mr. Croft will do a real service to the country, if he can abolish the winter vacation for our schools and colleges. We are of opinion that the University Examinations should be held immediately before the Durga Puja holidays ; a long vacation at this time of the greatest national festival would be welcome to the boys, and would enable the examiners to examine papers. This was the practice in the days of the old Hindu College. The summer vacation should be given in May or June. The vacations thus divided will secure to the students that part of the year for work, when work is best done.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant Governor reviewing the last administration report of the Bhaugulpore Division contains the following important remarks on the subject of the employment of Beharis and Bengalis in the Behar districts :

Some local feeling was excited by the orders regarding the reservation of offices in Behar for natives of that Province. The Bengalis are said to regard Bhagulpore as debateable ground, and to deny the applicability to that Division of the orders in question. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that some misapprehension exists on the subject of these orders, and he avails himself of this opportunity to explain what he understands to have been Sir Ashley Eden's intention in issuing them. It is unquestionably true that, for the discharge of certain duties in Behar, the natives of the Province are much better suited than Bengalis are. They may not be so well educated, and especially not so well educated in English, as their Bengali competitors, but they know the vernacular, which in a province where dialects are numerous is a great advantage ; and they understand the people among whom Bengalis are often regarded as foreigners. They are therefore to be preferred on public grounds for these appointments, which bring their holders into close contact with the people of the province. Another reason for the preference given to natives of Behar for employment in their own province was the desire to stimulate education in that province. That reason had more weight in it some years ago than it happily has to-day, and Mr. Rivers Thompson is glad to see that the progress of Education in Behar has been of late so rapid that it may well hope to dispense with such adventitious aid. For the present, therefore, when the interests of Behar Administration require that a native of the province be preferred to a native of Bengal (and that is likely to be often the case), then a native of Behar must be employed in preference to a Bengali. But there are cases in which no such interests have to be served, and in such Bengalis are as eligible for employment in Behar as they are eligible for employment in other portions of the empire. Of course Bengalis domiciled in Behar are already treated as natives of the province. It is obvious, however, that such special arrangements cannot be permanent. What Government has to look to is efficient administration, and if the people of Behar do not qualify themselves up to the standard of efficiency required, they must suffer.

We cannot too highly admire the excellent spirit of the above. We hope the interpretation put upon Sir Ashley Eden's order by Mr. Thompson will serve to throw oil over troubled waters. The opposite currents of provincial feeling, which are chiefly due to the narrow-mindedness of local officers, are much to be regretted. We hope the enlightened and liberal sentiments enunciated by the Lieutenant Governor will have the desired effect.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued an official paper containing the draft of the treaty between our Government and the Court of Mandalay, on which negotiations were going on at Simla. The following were the most important clauses :

The Burmese sovereign engages to receive at the seat of his Government the British representative and treat him with honor, and admit him to his presence freely and in the manner and according to the etiquette customary at the European Courts.

The British Government will receive likewise the Burmese representative with the same honors and privileges as enjoyed in India by the representatives of the same rank of the most favored nation.

The British representative at the Burma capital shall be given a convenient site and of suitable extent on the river for his residence, and may erect thereon suitably protected walled or fenced enclosures and necessary buildings for his accommodation ; he shall further be allowed to maintain an armed guard there as provided by the existing treaty.

The public business between the Burmese and the British Governments shall continue to be transacted as heretofore in British India or Upper Burmah, but nothing shall prevent deputations from Burmah with the consent of occasional Embassies to Her Majesty's Court.

Each Government may, in addition to the representative, referred to in article two, appoint officials to reside at any stations in the other's territory at which customs or other duties and dues leviable on goods are examined to watch and enquire into all cases affecting trade.

British subjects resident in Upper Burmah shall not be subject to taxation if temporarily residing there, otherwise they shall be liable to all fair but not to war taxes. No British subject is liable to serve in war.

The Burmese Government engages not to impose or permit the imposition of any restriction on trade in the passage of horses, cattle or other animals between the territories of both Governments.

The eleventh article engages that no customs transit or other duties direct or indirect are to be levied or required regarding goods and animals exported from or imported into and transported through its dominions from, to, or through British Burmah except as provided in the next article.

The Burmese Government has the right of levying on malt and other liquors, spirits and wines, and intoxicating liquors, and drugs thirty per cent um *ad valorem*, and five per centum on other goods. No duty will be paid on articles excepted by the treaties of 1862, and 1867 in articles 4, 5 and 8.

The British Government engages to assist the Burmese in enforcing customs regulations contained in the Schedule.

The British representative at the Burmese capital or his assistants are to have full jurisdiction to decide cases of civil nature between the registered British subjects of Up-Burmah. The cases between British subjects and others will be decided by a mixed court composed of the British representative or his assistant and a high Burmese official. In case of difference of opinion settlement by arbitration is to take place.

The nineteenth article is relative to extradition which is to be reciprocally exchanged. Article twenty ditto.

The British Government will accede to applications of the Burmese Government to purchase arms wherever the latter pleases, provided these applications are not made with view to possible hostilities between the two countries, and are consistent with the maintenance of friendship and are justifiable by the necessary requirements of the Burmese Government.

As a proof of friendship the British Government engages to give immediate permission for five stands of arms to be imported, and 100 rounds of ammunition for each arm.

Two Governments engage mutually to aid each other.

Each Government engages to use diligence to prevent foreign subjects and others in making and organizing armed expeditions to assail the authority of the other Government.

The Burman embassy at Simla it is stated objected to two articles specially, those relating to the Military Guard of the Resident and to the Customs clause. We hope the Court of Mandalay may yet see its way to the acceptance of the treaty.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary writes :—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional diseases." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver is sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 2nd September, 1882.

The present week has not been distinguished from the past by any notable change in our commercial affairs for the better. The markets continued flat and the tone of business in general dull notwithstanding the season for the holidays is drawing nigh.

Piece-Goods.—Have shown no improvement whatever. In consequence of absence of demand from various countries it is however said that ere long there will be a good demand.

Yarn.—This market experienced some enquiry for import 40s. and country manufactured 10s. which led to a fair amount of business even at slightly advanced rates.

In Exports.—Nothing of importance has transpired except the public sale of tea held on the 31st ultimo when 12,623 chests were offered, but about 12,000 found buyers. There was a brisk demand for all teas up to eight annas per lb, other kinds were unchanged excepting medium to fine Pekoes which showed a decline.

Jute.—In consequence of the firmness shown by importers for resisting low offers combined with a better disposition on the part of buyers to operate a re-action has set in and prices had an upward tendency—a fair amount of business has been done at the following rates :

Daorah	...	2	3	5	to	2 4
Other kinds	...	2	14	0	to	3 8

Wheat.—Nothing of importance has transpired.

MONETARY.

There has been no change in the rates of discount or interest either at the Bank of Bengal or in the open market.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Have had little or no enquiry and prices gradually receded to as follows :

4 per cent.	...	100	7	to	100 8
4½ „	...	107	2	nominal	

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

In these, transactions were confined to narrow limits, chiefly to Press-Jute and I. G. S. and Stocks.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs	AS.	P.
Babu Prossono Coomar Chatterjea, Arrah	5	0	0
Prince Bhuram, Russapagla	13	4	0
P. N. Ghose, Esq. Jounpore Literary Club	6	10	0
Dhirsha Adirsha Esq. Baroda	20	0	0
Mahomed Ashrufoodeen Ahmed, Hooghly	1	0	0
The Serampore Public Library	13	4	0
„ Ram Chunder Sarma, Halishar	13	4	0
„ Kaliprosunno Chatterjee, Shillong	6	10	0
„ Bejoy Chunder Banerjee, Dacca	13	4	0
„ Mothoorath Guho, Teghoria	6	10	0
„ Rulla Ram, Rawalpindi	3	4	0
„ Preonath Chuckerbutty, Kaligunge	6	10	0
„ Ram Gobind Das, Sylhet	5	0	0
„ Nobin Cunder Pal, Garden Reach	13	4	0

ERRATA.

Read Soseevooson Ukil, Kushtea 6-10 for Soseevoosun Pal Kooshtea.

Read Ombicca Churn Mookerjee, Baduria, for Barrackpore.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 30, 1882.

GENERAL—27 Augt—Mr R B Pope, Asst Magte and Colr Gya, leave for 56 days from 23rd inst.

18th Augt—Mr G A Grierson, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Patna, to act as Magte and Colr of Shahabad, during the absence of Mr P Nolan.

24th Augt—Mr A H Collings, Asst Magte and Colr, Rampore Hat, Beerbhoom, leave for 15 days, from 14th Sept next.

Mr C Owen, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Beerbhoom, is temply to have charge of the Rampore Hat Divn of that dist, during the absence of Mr A H Collins.

26th Augt—Mr F W R Cowley, Dist and Sess Judge, Purneah, leave for 25 days, and for 5 days from 6th Sept, 1882.

Mr J Pratt, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Purneah, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of that dist, during absence of Mr F W R Cowley.

Mr D B Allen, Offg Jt-Magte Depy Colr, Backergunge, furlough for 18 months, from 12th Sept, 1882.

Mr F J G Campbell, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Furreedpore, leave for one month, and for eleven days, from afternoon of 4th Sept, 1882.

Mr J Whitmore, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Furreedpore, during absence of Mr F J G Campbell.

Mr T E Coxhead, Offg Magte and Colr, Dinagepore, leave for one month and one day, from 15th prox, or subsequent date.

Mr A C Tute, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca, to act as Magte and Colr of Dinagepore, during absence of Mr T E Coxhead.

Mr T D Beighton, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Burdwan, leave for twenty days, and for ten days, from 1st prox, or subsequent date.

Mr J Kelleher, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Burdwan, during absence of Mr T D Beighton.

29th Augt—Mr F H B Skrine, Offg Jt-Magte and DePy Colr, Jessore, is transfd to the Sudder Station of the dist of the 24-Perghs.

Mr W H Page, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Saran, furlough, for one year and six months, from 18th Sept next, or subsequent date.

Mr A D B Gomess, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Barh, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that sub-divn.

Baboo Hurro Kali Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Khoolna, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Baboo Sitakant Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Pooree, leave for three months, from 25th Sept, 1882.

Baboo Gunga Narain Roy, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Kishnaghur, Nuddea, temply to be a Sub-Depy Colr, 1st Gde, vice Baboo Monmotho Coomar Bose, on deputn.

Baboo Bonomali Poramanick temply to be a Sub-Depy Colr 2nd Gde, vice Baboo Gunga Narain Roy.

Baboo Sreeram Gangooly temply to be a Sub-Depy Colr, 2nd Gde. vice Baboo Bonomali Poramanick, on deputn.

Mr R Porch, Magte and Colr, Maldah, leave for three months from 25th inst, or subsequent date.

Mr H F Mathews, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Rungpore, to act as Magte and Colr of Maldah, during absence of Mr R Porch.

Moulvie Faizuddeen Hossein, Depy Magte and Depy Colr. Mymensing, is transfd to the Rungpore dist, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

POLICE—29th Augt—Mr A S Judge, Offg Asst Superdt of Police, Sarun, leave for two and half months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr C Jennins, Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police, leave for six weeks, from 23rd Sept, 1882, or subsequent date.

Mr A H James, Dist Superdt of Police, Hooghly, to act as Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police, during absence of Mr C Jennins.

Mr G H French, Dist Superdt of Police, Rungpore, leave for one month.

Mr T C Orr, Offg Asst Superdt of Police, Palamow, Loharduggа, to act as Dist Superdt of Police, Rungpore, during absence of Mr G H French.

REGISTRATION—28th Augt—Munshi Abdool Ali, Rural Sub-Regtr of Banskhali, is transfd to Putiya, in Chittagong, from 6th Jan, 1882.

Moulvi Abdool Mojeed, Rural Sub-Regtr of Putiya, is transfd to Banskhali in Chittagong.

OPIUM—19th Augt—Mr A C Bryson, an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agt, Benares Agency, temply to be an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agt, 1st Gde, from 1st May, 1881.

Advertisements.

THE BLOOD IMPROVER.

Prepared according to the receipt of Dr. B. L. Ghose, G.M.C.B., who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years. This preparation has been pronounced by competent professional men to be the best remedy for all venereal and mercurial affections and other diseases caused thereby. It is far superior to Sarsa and other known medicines of the kind. It is extensively used in all parts of India including the chief towns of the three Presidencies.

Price, Rs. 2 ; packing, annas 4, per bottle.

Liniment.—An infallible oil for all diseases of the skin venereal and otherwise.

Price, annas 8 ; packing, annas 2.

B. L. GHOSE & CO.,

35, Russapagla Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

DACCA AND MYMENSING STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be invited towards the end of next month for the construction of this Line by contract. The Line will be of metre gauge, and about 86 miles in length.

Tenders will also be invited about the same time for the supply, in whole or in part, of 1,50,000 hard wood sleepers, metre gauge.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Darjeeling, 26th August, 1882.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

In supersession of the notice published on the 5th of July, rate-payers are hereby informed that in accordance with the notification published in yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette*, Rule 7, voting papers will be posted at the General Post Office, to the voters on Monday the 11th September, 1882 and not issued from this office on the 1st proximo, as previously announced.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

31st August, 1882,

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the execution of the following work in the Purneah District Road Cess Department. For particulars apply to the District Engineer Purneah.

Tenders must be submitted by the 15th of September, 1882.

Earthwork repairs on 19 Roads	...	43721
Jhamah metalling on 1 Road	...	5066
Timbers Bridging on 3 Roads	...	10560
Bridge Repairs masonry on 1 Road	...	262
Petty Repairs on 19 Roads ...	...	9418
Miscellaneous Repairs ...	...	1517

TOTAL Rs. 73,544

R. G. S. ROBERTS.
District Engineer.

MR. U. K. DUTT.

SPECIALIST IN MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN ;

FELLOW, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, LONDON ;

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh ;

Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow;

Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin ;

MEMBER, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, DUBLIN ;

Late Resident Clinical-Clerk and Superintending Officer in charge of Extern.

Maternity, Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin ; &c., &c., &c.

ADDRESS, 20 BEADON STREET.
GOABAGAN, CALCUTTA.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., "LD."

The Company is prepared to grant Perpetual Leases of waste lands available in the undermentioned Soonderbun Lots situated in the 24-Pergunnahs. Full information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

COWASJEE EDULJEE,
Agent.

5, Bentinck Street ;
Calcutta, 1st September, 1882.

LIST OF SOONDERBUN LOTS.

Lot No.	18, Roypore	... 12,000	Beegahs
„	29, Nalgora	... 20,000	„
„	43, Golabaree	... 17,000	„
„	59, Boermaree	... 14,000	„
„	129, Harbhangee	... 8,000	„
„	130, Ramchundkhally	... 22,000	„
„	131, Pathankhally	... 14,000	„
„	132, Soorjibaree	... 1,250	„
„	133, Ellengunge	... 10,000	„
„	134, Buriah...	... 7,000	„
„	136, Churrabidah	... 12,000	„

বিজ্ঞাপন।

জেলা গোয়াল পাড়ার অধীন ইষ্টেট বিজনী হাবড়া ঘাট পরগনার গোমস্তা অর্থাৎ প্রধান কর্ম্মচারির পদ শূন্য আছে যাঁহাদিগের জমিদারী কার্য্যে বিশেষ বহুদর্শীতা আছে এবং উপযুক্ত জামিন দিতে সক্ষম, সার্টিফিকেটের নকল সহ ১৫ ডিসেম্বরের মধ্যে আমার নিকট আবেদন করিবেন।

শ্রীচন্দ্রনাথ চৌধুরি মুনসী
৫নং থিয়েটার রোড, কলিকাতা।

পোর্ট ক্যানিং এবং ল্যাণ্ড ইম্প্রভমেন্ট কোং লিমিটেড্

এতদ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে অংশ প্রতি ১৩৲ টাকার হিসাবে অষ্টম মুলাফার হুকুম হইয়াছে। আগামি ৫ই সেপ্তম্বরে কিম্বা তাহার পরে যে সকল অংশীদারদিগের নামে ২৪ সে আগষ্ট তারিখে সেয়ার রেজষ্টারি আছে তাহারা সেয়ার সার্টফিকেট্ দেখাইলে তাঁহাদিগকে দেওয়া যাইবেক।

বোম্বাই স্থিত অংশীদার দিগকে বোম্বাই নগরীয় ৮ নং ফার্বস ষ্ট্রীট স্থিত কোম্পানির আফিসে এই মুলফার অংশ দেওয়া যাইবেক এবং কলিকাতাস্থ অংশীদারদিগের তত্রস্থ মোং ডেবিড সাযুনি কোম্পানি তাঁহাদিগের ১০৪ নং ক্লাইবষ্ট্রীট স্থিত আপিস হইতে দিবেন।

অধ্যক্ষদিগের হুকুমানুসারে
সদানন্দ বালকৃষ্ণ,
কর্ম্মাধ্যক্ষ।

বোম্বাই
২৪শে আগষ্ট ১৮৮২ সাল

স্বর্ণসিন্দুর মকরধ্বজ।

"অনুপান বিশেষণ করোতি বিবিধ গুণান,"

রক্ত পরিষ্কার, ধাতুপুষ্ট, এবং বলবৃদ্ধি জন্য আর্য্য চিকিৎসা শাস্ত্রে এরূপ মহোপকারী ঔষধ আর নাই।

মূল্য ১ তোলা ২০, কুড়ি টাকা, এবং ৪ সপ্তাহের সেবনোপযোগী ৩, তিনটাকা,

অকৃত্রিম মকরধ্বজ গ্রহনেচ্ছু মহোদয়গণ নিম্নলিখিত স্থানে আমার নিকট অনুসন্ধান করিবেন।

শ্রীকিশোরিমোহন অধিকারী
চিকিৎসক এবং ঔষধ বিক্রেতা,
নং ৪১/৪২, চাঁদনীচক কলিকাতা।

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A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

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Apply to Messrs. J. G. CHATTERJEE & Co.,
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An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11: 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

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PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch
Rs.	15			19			23		26		each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
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A COOL REFRESHING, NON-ALCOHOLIC TONIC BEVERAGE, FOR DAILY USE.

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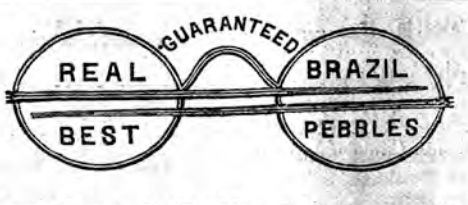
BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.



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WANTED

A Draftsman and Estimator who is able to estimate from plans, an Assistant Accountant who can compile divisional accounts, and a Cashier who thoroughly knows the departmental accounts and is able to furnish a security for two thousand rupees. The pay of each post is Rs. 50 per month. Applications with testimonials will be received up to noon of the 11th September, 1882.

KHETTER NATH CHATTERJEE, C.E.
Executive Engineer, Jessore Division.
Jessore, the 22nd August, 1882.

REQUIRED

A qualified medical officer to take charge of the Charitable Dispensary in the Civil Station of Purneah. Salary Rs. 30 to 50 per month according to qualifications.

Apply, giving particulars of Diploma or certificate, to

J. PRATT,
Vice-Chairman,
Purneah Municipality.

Purneah, the 17th August, 1882.

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Set on Steel Frames	Rs.	4	0
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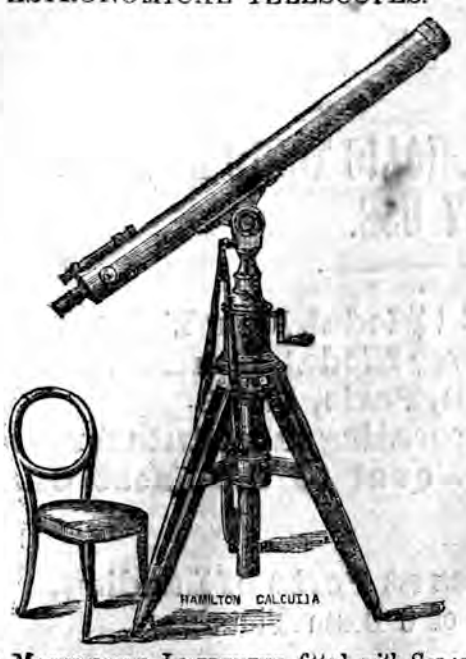

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All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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„	SMITH STANISTREET & Co.
Lahore	GILLON & Co.
Rangoon	MEDICAL HALL.
Madras	BARRY & Co.
Bombay &c.	TREACHER & Co.
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Vice-Presidents:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Whereof Paid-up £450,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879.

Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1
Annuity Fund £371,273 19 2

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitled the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honorable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

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CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
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